The Chicago Paily Tribune.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1879-TWELVE PAGES.

VOLUME XXXIX.

1879

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POLITICAL

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Double - Headed Ticket Born at the Syracuse Convention.

Cipher-Alley Sammy Pulls Robinson Through with Judicious Disbursements,

Whereat Tammany Bolt the Convention and Hire a Hall for Themselves.

John Kelly Chosen to Oppose Robinson on the Gubernatorial Ticket.

The Convention Proceedings Character ized by the Usual Kitkenny

Kelly Predicts Cornell's Election by 50,000 Ma-

The Hon. Alexander Mitchell Says Positively that He Will Not Run.

The Wisconsin State Central Committee Will Now Select His

Bard Nuts for Fiatists to Orack-Motes

DOOMED.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY. Special Dispatch to The Triouna.

of Unrivaled Oil

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA.

Specia: Dispatch to The Tribuna.
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Politicians bowed

pefore the pressure of public opinion and to

day gave us unexceptionable Republican candidates for the offices of Sheriff, Treasurer, and Register of Wills. Every one of the candidates fixed upon by the Ring had delegates, and could have had the nomination for the asking, but they feit that to take it was to invite defeat, and all three stood aside, and new men, against whom there is no objection, were put up. The case of the

is no objection, were put up. The case of the

Sheriff was most noteworthy. Hill's name had been on the slate for a year, and he had nine-

tenths of the delegales for an office worth over

tenths of the delegales for an office worth over \$100,000 in a three years' term; but he found that the Democrats had been counting upon his nomination as easy to beat, and that he would have to stand the opposition of the leading Republican papers, the North American and the Bulletin—also of both Independent papers, the Ledger and the Times. The new man who takes his place on the ticket, by accumation, is the principal Deouty in the office, who has held the place for fourteen years under Sheriffs of both parties, he being too winable a man to be displaced. When the present Democratic Sheriff was elected, the entire Bar and many conveyancers joined in a petition for his retention, and public opinion demanded it. It is a case of genuine Civil-Service reform, giving the emoluments of the office to the man who has done the work for years, and it will give the party the united support of all the city press, with only one or two exceptions. The nominations made to-day remove all doubt of Republican victory in the State, and will add thousands of votes for the State ticket.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.; Sept. 11.—Notwithstanding the Hon. Alexan - Mitchell, who is now in

despite bis letters and dispatch, to which Mr. Mitchell replied: "Declination absolute. Will, not serve if elected." This throws the nomination into the hands of the State Central Com-

ILLINOIS.

JOLIET.
JOLIET.
JOLIET. Iil., Sept. 11.—The Democratic County
Convention was held at the Court-House in this
city this afternoon. John T. Donahoe, present
incumbent, was nominated for Treasurer, and
A. J. Mathewson for Shrveyor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REPUBLICAN CIRCULAR. Special Dispatch to The Tribune
Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The Repub

ican Congressional Committee has to-day is

sued the following circular:

In simple words, he begun, that the warndven by Tammany.

MAD NOT BEEN GIVEN LIGHTLY,

with purpose to deceive. Tammany had
ared that under no circumstances would it
a support Lucius Robinson. It was apparthe nomination of Robinson was to be
d upon the Convention, and the seventylelegates from Tammany, though prepared
apport all minor candidates, were about to
draw. So saying Mr. Schell, with John

y, Dudley, Field, and Lieut-Gov. Dorner turned their faces toward the door, and

en of Tammany arose to follow them out, ing wildly as they went.

In a moment the country delegates could believe their senses. Cheers, hisses, and shouts greeted Mr. Schell's announcement the action of his fellow delegates. peither cheers nor hisses could the Tammanyites in the Conven-The bine badges of the wig-disappeared from the crowd. The of the great organization were o 56 for opposing candidates, Lucius Robin-on was the nominee of the Democratic Con-ention. Of the other candidates, Gen. Slocum secived 56 votes; Horatio Seymour, 1; and larkson N. Potter, 1. When the announce-

THE DELEGATES LEFT THE HALL, the most remarkable political contest New has known for years was for the time at

Kelly, when nominated, said he did not ex-ect election, but would defeat Robinson and liden. This is the first regular bolt in many

ers, and will probably end Tammany's rule in THE TANMANY ORATORS Ided to the sensations. Tom Grady, of the ourth Ward, presented a startling combination wit, good points, vulgarity, and blackguardm. He denounced Robinsop in the vilest terms, and called Cooper "a combination Mayor; half alle and helf, jacknas." Another Tammany ator, ex-Speaker McGuire, called Tilden the talest fraud of the age, and denied him the callet for any referred in this State.

dit for any reforms in this State.

deut.-Gov. Dorsheimer made the greatest
wr. of his life to overthrow Robinson, and
ared a decided sensation by his appeal-to
ngs County to join against Tilden.

hen came the most dramatic incident of the

ment the most gramatic incident of the man, Jacobs, of Kings, as a candidate, nany did everything to persuade the of Kings (McLaughlin) to support this ment, but McLaughlin was stony, and no days man dayed view in Laughlin has been deed to be supported to the man dayed view in Laughlin was stony, and no man dared rise in Jacobs' favor. in man dered rise in Jacobs lavor, in the question was and, before the Tildenites realized happened, Tammany had yelled and Jacobs was declared ted. The scene at this moment was indescribable. Hundreds of men, mad

the second call became necessary. Then Tammany began to filituater. At 'ast the followers of Kelly were obliged to allow the roll-call and a test vote on the motion 163, and from that moment there was no doubt this Convention was absolutely under the con-trol of the Tilden-Robinson element. . TOWN TALK.

TOWN TALK.

To the Western Associated Press.

STRACUSE, Sept. 11.—The streets are thronged with people to-night. Bands of music at the Robinson and Kelly headquarters attracted treat crowds. Neither chief appeared.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—The proceedings at Syracuse to-day make town talk to-night. The aomination of Robinson and withqrawal of Tammany are actions, however, expected.

WHO HE IS.

Tammany are actions, however, expected.

WHO HE IS.

NEW YORK, Sept. II.—John C. Jacobs, the
Dem ocratic candidate for Governor, began his
political life as a legislative reporter for the
Erening Express; then identified himself with
the Native American party, nominating
the first candidate for Fresident from the
steps of Brooklyn City-Hall. Upon the
death of the American party, Jacobs allied himself to the Democracy, and he has served continuously in the Legislature,—in the lower
house first, but for a number of years in the
Senate. Jacobs is a comparatively young man,
a good speaker, a fine parliamentarian, not rich,
but comortable, genial and generous.

THE TILDEN TRIBE.

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM.
ACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The city is less

STRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The city is less excited this morning. The prevailing impression on the streets is that the Robinson men will persist, and succeed in nominating him for Governor. Their leaders openly say that "peace and harmony" is played out, and will-rigorously follow their original program.

CALLED TO ORDER.

The galleries of Weiting Hall, where the Democratic Convention is held, were densely packed at an early hour. State Senator John C. Jacobs called the Convention to order about 10 o'clock, and requested the persons not delegates, and occupying seats on the floor, to retire, that the delegates might be seated. This request was followed by crica from the gallery, "Put out them Tammany roughs!" The Chair requested the police to remove from the gallery any man who insults any member of this Convention. The intruders upon the floor not retiring, the Chair again appealed to them, and said that if they would not retire, his only recourse was to clear the body of the hall, and readmit those only holding delegates' tickets. Delegates must be protected in their rights. [Applause.] He saw a dozen men in front of him whom he knew, and who were not delegates.

The report of the Committee on Credentials seated the McLaughlin delegates (regarded for Robinson) from Brooklyn, and the Tammany Selegation (anti-Robinson) from New York. The Irving Hall delegation (Robinson) from New York retired from the contest to avoid giving any cause for Tammany riall refusing to support the ticket.

York on the results of the Democratic Administration in the payment of the State debt, the reduction of expenses, and the diminished burden of taxation.

We condemn the efforts of demagogs to create jealousy and antagonism between the City of New York and the rest of the State, when their interests are identical. The growth of the one is the property of the other. The people of New York—farmers, manufacturers, and merchants, shik—demand that they shall have all the advantages which accrue to them from their favorable bosition, and that the railroads they have chartered and endowed with vast and profitable privileges shall be operated for their benefit and not for their ruin. The Democratic officers of tan State of New York, by the ability and Edelity in which they have discharged their duty during the past three years, by their conscientious application of constitutional tests to the acts of every department of the State Government, by their successful resistance to private and partial legislation, and ov their economical conduct of the finafices and reduction of the expenses of the State Government, have entitled themselves to the gratitude of their fellow-cutizens of all marties. We therefore indores as our expression of the foregoing principles the following:

1. Honesty, efficiency, and economy in every department of the Government.

2. All property should bear its just proportion of taxation, and we pladee the Democratic party to reform the laws of assessment to that end.

3. Lassening the burdens and increasing the advantages of the working people.

4. The equal profection of the rights of labor and capital under just laws.

5. Railroads to be prohibited by law from unjust discrimination and from favoring localities or individuals.

6. The deals projection of the rights of habor, which should be projected, as far as possible, from such competition.

9. Municipal self-government in local affairs.

10. That the successful efforts of our Democratic Representatives in Congress in restoring a fair and intellig

terest of taxation, temperance, and equal and ex-act justice to the community, to make such a re-vision of the excise laws as will better secure the rights of the citizens to ilfo, liberty, property, and port of the Committee on Resolutions, said that, with here and there an exception, they had received the manimous approval of the Com-

ratery that be would under no circular accepts the nomination. "It's late!" shouted the Tammany delection was first presented by an Albany delegate, and was received with cheers, hootings, and was received lery: "You haven't got it, and can't give it."

lery: "You haven't got it, and can't give it."]
Kings County—"Yes we have, and we will
record it."
A Tammany delegate nominated Gen. Henry
W. Slocum, and another Tammany delegate,
Gen. William F. (Baldr) Smith, seconded the
nomination. Gen. Slocum's name was received
with tremendous cheering.
Assemblyman Grady, a Tammany delegate,
denounced Robinson, and said that, under no
circumstances, will Tammany support his nomination, if made.

denounced Robinson, and said that, under no circumstances, will Tammany support his nomination, if made.

A MAN MANED COWEN.

After other speeches had been made in sulogy and denuncistion of Robinson, a delegate from Saratoga, named Cowen, declared himself an early and consistent supporter of Robinson. He was a Thiden man and a Robinson man, but no man would ever be allowed to come between him and the Democratic party, and, as it was perfectly apparent here that if Gov. Robinson was renominated he would not be elected, he was not for his renomination. When he had heard of this disagreement in New York, he had said that he would take the delegation by the throat and make them do their duty. He had said that he would take the delegation by the throat and make them do their duty. He had said the same thing of the Albany delegation. He had become convinced that Lucius Robinson cannot be elected. He said that the gentleman presiding here [Jacobs] would make a goodenough Governor for him. [Great cheering, long continued.]

He then nominated John C. Jacobs for Governor, and the applause and cheering were very enthusiastic. He asked the Secretary to put the question upon his nomination by acclamation. There was a great tumult and calls for the question, and nearly every member stood upon his feet swinging his hat. The Secretary put the question, and there was almost a unanimous response of "Aye," with long-continued cheering. "The Secretary declared John C. Jacobs nominated for the office of Governor, and there was continued cheering, repeated over and over, and followed by a scene of indescribable confusion, long continued.

Adozen wen then rose to move a recess, and it was a long time before they gould be heard.

A dozen men then rose to move a recess, and it was a long time before they could be heard. When quiet was restored, Mr. Jacobs, the Chairman, said he regretted the Secretary had assumed the duties of the Chair helore he had authorized him to do so. If he had been asked concerning the nomination which had been made he would have respectfully desired.

Mr. Brooks insisted, as a point of order, that the Chair should recognize the propriety of the action taken, and moved a recess for two hours. At the end of the roll-call on Brooks' motion, the Chairman announced that three tallies had been kept, each different from the other. One tally carried the motion, and another defeated it. Under these circumstances he must order that the roll be again called. Pending the motion, it was modified so as to provide for a recess of only one hour. The roll-call resulted: Yeas, 166; nays, 217; so the motion was rejected.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD took the floor, and inquired if there was not

was declared.

THE PENDING QUESTION.

Mr. Wagstaff (Tammany) called attention to the fact that there was a question pending on the motion trade just before Cowen nominated Jacobs, to appoint a committee to devise a plan by which harmony could be secured.

Mr. Peckham moved to lay that motion on the table, and en this the yeas and may were ordered. Faulkner (Robinson) here took the chair.

Cowen claimed that the Convention had already nominated a candidate for Governor, and moved that the Convention proceed to nominate a Lieutenant-Governor.

The Chair said the Chairman had decided the question of the nomination of the Governor, and ha, occupying the chair temporarily, would not change that decision. [Crica of "No, no."] Psekham made a point of order that the Convention had already ordered the roll-call on another motion.

The Chair corrected himself and said the

was not debatable.

A NEW START.

The roll was then called on the motion to table the motion for a committee of one from each county, to be appointed by the Chair, to consult upon the situation and present to the Convention a single name for Governor.

The motion was carried, —226 to 185.

Mr. Peckham renewed his motion to call the roll on the nomination of a candidate for Governor, and moved the previous question, but, before the previous question was seconded, a motion to take a recess was made and seconded, and obtained precedunce.

The motion for a recess was defeated,—reas, 166; nava, 210. position for the served his motion to proceed nomination for Governor, and called the us question, which was promptly sec-

orded.

Mr. Cowen again moved the nomination of nomination.

Mr. Dorsheimer, who is Lieutenant-Gove of the State, here rose and said he had A PROPOSITION

tion ordered the roll to be called on candidate for Governor.

SCHELL

The roll-call had not proceeded far when Augustus Schell rose, recited the earnest fidelity of the city Democracy in all times in the pass, in sunshine and storm, and aunounced that under no circumstances would that Democracy support Lucius Robinson, though they would the remainder of the ticket that should be nominated here, and that their representatives in this Convention would now retire. The New York delegation then retired amid mingled cheers, hissing, and hootings, and cries of "Good-bye, boys," "Good-bye, Dorsheimer," the whole Convention rising to their feet, and making a scene of great confusion and excitement, lasting ten minutes.

When order was restored the call of the roll proceeded. Two delegates from Cayuga County when called declined to vote at present on the ground that so many delegates had left the Convention. on the ground that so many delegates had left the Convention.

Ambrose Laughlin, of Rochester, when his name was called, said his delegation had been instructed to vote for a new ticket. Accordingly he had done his best to obey this instruction by advocating the nomination of Slocum, but now, in view of the unprecedented action of the New York City delegates in withdrawing from the Convention to which they had sought admission, he would vote for Robinson. [Applause.]

plause.]
The ballot resulted;

Before the Convention was called to order in the evening Col. J. R. Fellows was loudly called for to tell the delegates how many rotes Tammany fall will cast against the ticket. He answered: "Tammany is impotent to execute the will which its leader has proclaimed." [Application 1]

the will which its leader has proclaimed." [Appiause.]

The ticket was completed as follows:
For Liantsoant-Governor, Clarkson N. Potter; for Secretary of State, Allen C. Beach; for Comptroller, Fred P. Oicott; for State Treasurer, James Mackin; for State Engineer, Horatio Seymour, Jr.; for Attorney-General, A. Schoomaker, Jr.

A resolution was adopted refusing to Tammany in future a preference over any other Democratic organization in New York City by the party of the State.

Adjourned sine die.

TAMMANY.

STRACUSE, Sept. 11.—The Tammany delegates upon retiring from the Convention met in Shakspeare Hall, and the suditorium was soon filled. As Doraheimer, Schell, Kelly, and others entered, they were received with cheers and great enthusiasm. Samuel G. Courtney, who great enthusiasm. Samuel G. Courtney, who can be succeeded Daniel S. Dickinson in the office of the court United States District Attorney at New York, called this second Convention to order, saying that the representatives of 70,000 voters in New York, and 20,000 voters in Kinge County, have met here to-night to vindicate their manhood, and arraigned Gov. Robinson as one owned by the great trickster of Cipher Alley.

was chosen Chairman. He said this Convention was an assembly of the Democrats of New York City, and other parts of the State who sympathize with them in their work of the past two days. This delegation was all through called the Tammany delegation, yet it had been declared by the State Convention them. the Tammany delegation, yet it had been de-clared by the State Convention the only regular delegation from that city. No Democratic ticket had ever been elected or could be elected without the vote of the Democrats it represents. What, he asked, have you done? You have been offended by Gov. Robinson, and you said so. You said more, that you could not support him for office, and you had the right to say this, and it was your duty to say this. What has the mawas your duty to say this. What has the ma-jority said to you? It has said that you should have that nomination thrust down your throats. You have taken the only step your manhood could-dictate. They have said to you, You shall take that nomination and none other. It has been said you would not take this step; that within twenty-four hours you would be throwing up your hats for Gov. Robinson. [Never! never!] It remains for you to say whether you

will or not.

Four Secretaries were appointed, two from New York and one each from Westchester and Kings.

A committee was appointed to report what action the Convention should take, and while the Committee was deliberating

JOHN B. HASKINS, of Westchester, who was introduced as the "Chief of the Tuscaroras," made a speech, ad-dressing his audience as "Democrats and fellow-traitors." He had, perhaps, contributed as much as anyone man in New York to the elec-tion of the cross between a mule and a jackass, Mayor Cooper, and he prayed God's forgiveness for the act. He expected to do penance for it in sackcloth and ashes for the remainder of his

Mr. Dorsheimer, from the Committee on Plan of Action, reported that the Committee recommended, first, that the Convention now proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor; second, that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the Chair, and announced in future, which shall be constituted with power with reference to the remainder of the ticket as may seem to them.

constituted with power with reference to the remainder of the ticket as may seem to them proper. He then said in nominating a candidate to be supported for Governor, it became proper he should speak of his qualifications for the office. He nominated John Kelly, of New York [applause], and went on to eulogize him as a public official. He closed by proposing that John Kelly be nominated by acclamation, [Applause.]

John Kelly be nominated by acclamation. [Applause.]

The nomination was promotly seconded with the expression that if John Kelly should be elected New York would never have had a more honest, more capable, or more faithful Governor.

KELLY NOMINATED.

The nomination of Kelly for Governor was made unanimous by a rising vote, with great enthusiasm.

John Kelly being called for, was received with three times three cheers. He thanked the Convention for the compliment coming from the heart, and not from the Hp. He did not expect to be elected Governor, but he did expect to defeat a man who had committed great outrages upon the people of New York. He expected to convince Gov. Robinson after he has resired to private life that he has committed a great wrong upon the people, not only of New York, but of the State. He had surrounded himself with a bed class of people, who were USING HIM FOR BAD PUMPORES.

He hoped he would be able to see the great wrong he perpetrated on the 17th of March last, when he resorted to the plaus of the miduight

WASHINGTON.

The Silver Dollar and Its Ur ularity with Treasury Officials.

The Tribune Correspondent.

More Testimony Pointing to the Guilt of Yellow-Fever Blackburn.

eratic majority would be secured. [youe:

"We will vote for you outside of the city,
too."]

"Now," said he, "I accept this nomination
icheers, and will do all I can, and Tammany
Hall will do all it can, and it can do much, for
the election of our county ticket. I promise
you we shall elect it from ton to bottom.
These men who have attempted to tyrannize
over you will be

REATEN BY 50,000,
and they ought to be beaten and forced to give
place to men of judgment. When nincompoops
undertake to lead a party they always lead it to
defeat. They ought to be beaten, because the
party ought to be purified, and it was time to
change the head of the Government of the
State."

He hoped that in the near future they would
meet again, and rise like the Phonix to new life
and power.

Dorshelmer's proposition for a committee of
fifteen to decide whether a full ticket should be
nominated was adopted, and the Convention adjourned sine die.

National bank that might be interested to send to the Treasury silver dollars in its regular payment on account of its 5 per cent redemption fund, and to see whether or not they would be received, or whether the National banks making the proffer of the silver dollars on account of the 5 per cent redemption fund would, not be advised that the law provides for the redemp-tion of National-bank notes in United States notes, and that the silver dollars are not United States notes, and if any National bank which is a United States Depository has deposited with it to the credit of the Treasury of the United States any sum, that the bank, when transferring this credit to the Treasury,

of the account. in view of the excitement attending the publication. They were not received in one conspicuous instance here last week. Another city National bank had deposited with it \$10,000. The Treasury in the ordinary course of business called upon the bank for the transfer of the that account; in other words, asked the bank to pay the Government what was due the Government. The bank in question, in answer to this summors, presented to the Treasury of the United States \$10,000 in allverthis proffer of silver certificates was asked by the Treasury authorities whether these certifi cates were received by the bank as the partie ular deposit, \$10,000. The answer was a cegative one. Other funds had been received. The

lowed to live in the United States, and Dr. Blackburn knew death would be his doom if he tried. At that time one of his friends told Gov. Poote that Blackburn was in great fear, and asked the Governor to see him; and, after talking matters over, Blackburn stating his own case, he asked Foote if there was any danger of the British Government; surrendering him to the United States if demanded. Foote and, "Certainly they will. You were not engaged in legitimate warfare." The Governor advised him to keep under cover until his friends in Washington could protect him from a requisition. WOULD NOT ACCEPT THESE CERTIFICATES for the purpose of transferring that account and the bank was obliged to settle the account and the bank was obliged to settle the account with other funds. No technical order has been promulgated making this rule, but the \$16,000 transaction above indicated did occur hast week. Silver dollars were refused by the Treasury in the transfer of this account of a National bank. It is not known whether they would be refused to morrow, although the reason given for refusal last week might hold good for all time. That reason was that a bank might receive gold or legal-tender notes for the credit of the Treasury, shad then go on the market and buy silver certificates, possibly at

IN THESE SILVER CERTIFICATES,

A MATTER OF ACCOMMODATION, and there is no obligation of law about it, and no law would be violated by refusing the accommodation altogether. Recently a private individual here applied to the Treasury is the customary way for such a draft, and upon its presentation to him he offered in payment for it silver dollars. The Treasury officials stated that they did not care for the silver dollars; that they would not receive them in exchange for the draft, and they did not. The matter, of course, was entirely voluntary, and the Treasury, in this instance, was not under any obligation to accommodate this gentleman with a draft, but he would have been accommodated with a draft if he had offered in payment for it gold dollars or legal-tender notes.

sued the following circuiar:

Headquarters of the Republican Congressional Committee, Washington, D. C., Sept. 13, 1879.—Sir: The neavy and increasing demands upon the Congressional Committee as the campaign progresses induces us to invite such voluntary contributions from all persons interested in the success of the Republican party and its measures as they may be willim and able to make. We earnestly hope tuat any contribution you may wish to make will be remitted or paid at once to the Hon. Jay R. Hubbell, Treasurer, 1317 F street. It is needed now in order to enable us to carry on our work with all the energy that the importance of the issues involved demands. Respectfully yours.

A FIAT FIZZLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

FOND Le LAC, Wis., Sept. 11.—Col. Ruben May, the Greenback candidate for Governor, spoke here to-night to less than 100 men and boys, a haggard crowd. He made an allusion to the charge that he took illegal mileage when a member of the Legislature. He dealt in the usual fistist falsehoods, told how the Greenback doctrine was gaining everywhere, how tood a man Brick Pomeroy is, how the poor are ground down by the money oligarchy, and how the flatists would elect the next President and destroy the Nation. money oligarchy, and how the flatists would elect the next-President and destroy the National banks. The affair was dreary enough, considering this to be a Greenback headquarters, the publication place of the State Greenback organ, and ruled last year by a Greenback Mayor and member of the Assembly. May thought be should be elected, and that the next Legislature would be flatist. The affair was a magnificent fizzle. PHILADRIPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—The Republicans nominated Enoch Taylor for Sheriff, William Marshall Taylor for Register of Wills, and Joseph J. Martin for City Tressurer.

CHAIRMAN ARTHUR.

New York, Sept. 11.—The Republican State Committee has chosen Chester A. Arthur as Committee has chosen Chester A. Arthur as Chairman.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 11.—Davis. Republican, lacks 321 of a majority on the popular vote. Fifty-six towns to be heard from. BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Sept. 11.—The Republicans have nominated William J. Hooper, of the firm of William E. Hooper & Co., for Mayor.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

**Bracket Dispute to The Tribute.

SPRINGERED, III., Sept. 11.—The Hon. H. S. Greene, of this city, attorney for the Wabash Railroad Company, and also for the American Union Telegraph Company,—the latter being organized in this city,—left to-night for Chicago,

organized in this city,—left to-night for Chicago, to appear before Judges Harlan and Drummond, of the United States Court, and resist an application by the Westerne Union Telegraph Company for an injunction restraining the building of the American Union dine along the Wabash track, or the right of way. The case is set for hearing on the 16th.

ATWOOD'S GOOD LUCK.

ATWOOD'S GOOD LUCK.

Lobisville, Ky., Sept. 11.—Robert Atwood, perhaps the most noted prisoner in the Kentucky Penitentiary, was pardoned to day by Gov, Blackburn, after serving six years three mosts and six days. Atwood was convicted for forcety, large amounts being obtained by bogus paper he had presented to Louisville banks. He came of a good family, and while public sentiment was for a time spainst him strongly, of late it has been in his favor.

Denial of Certain Statements Made by

Who Reiterates His Charges, and Gives His Authority Therefor.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

VERAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF A WELL-ENOWS
FACT.
Special Dispeich to The Tribune. Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—Secretary Sherman reads THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. The freasury authorities to-day have been somewhat exercised over the Washington dispatch to the effect that it would be the best policy of the Treasury Department not to receive silver dollars from National banks on account of the 5 per cent redemption fund, and not to receive silver dollars or silver certificates from National banks in the transfer of the accounts of those banks as National Depositories, except the silver dollar or certificate shall have been deposited with those banks to the credit of the Treasury. with those banks to the credit of the Treasury. It is the custom of some Departments here, when they discover that a policy which has been determined upon is likely to prove unpopular, to characterize all publications relative to such policies as false, and sometimes even to denounce the authors of the publication, and to possibly change the policy itself. The Treasury authorities, on issuing this denial, have attempted more than they would be willing to undertake to prove.

whether they would be received as a liquidation

Washington, D. C., Sept. 11.—The discussion as to whether the present Governor of Kentneky is the original yellow-fever Blackburn is attracting considerable attention here to-day. A well-known gentleman of this city prints in the National Republican the substance of a conversation he had some time since in regard to this plea with ex-Gov. Henry & Foote, of Mississippi. The material portion of this card is as follows: When Lee surrendered, a great many of the leaders in the Rebellion crossed over to Canada, Blackburn and Foota among the number. At that time there was a very outspoken demand that our Govern-

BLACKBURN.

TESTIMONY POINTING TO HIS GUILT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—The discus-

very outspoken demand that our Govern-ment should demand the monster Black-burn of the British Government, that he might be tried here for his crime. None of

the Rebel leaders expected then to be ever allowed to live in the United States, and Dr.

BREADSTUFFS.

STRADT INCREASE IN THE SHIPMENTS PROM

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTI-

NOTES AND NEWS. SUGAR ADULTERATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11.—It can now be

bank was then informed that the Treasury

Washington, Sept. 9.—According to information obtained at the Bureau of Statistics to-day, the exports of wheat from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore seem to be steadily increasing, while from Boston they have decreased considerably. Complete returns are not yet in for August, but the showing for July in respect to the three ports first mentioned is exceedingly making the one-eighth per cent profit.

As to the reception of silver dollars from National banks on account of the 5 per cent redemption fund, it is quite possible that the Treasury authorities themselves would not deny that they have not intended to receive them. The National banks can best settle that question by trying the experiment.

Here is another instance which illustrates the disfavor in which the silver dollar is held by the Treasury authorities: It is the custom of the Treasury bere, and probably of the SubTreasuries elsewhere, to accommodate the mercantile community by issuing drafts on New York in exchange for current funds. This, of course, is done purely as.

A MATTER OF ACCOMMODATION, and there is no obligation of law about it, and

gold dollars or legal-tender notes.

positively stated that the late assertion, widely circulated to the effect that Nathaniel McKay had been making investigations into the Demarara sugar question, under the authority of GEN. GRANT. the Committee on Ways and Means, is without foundation. The object of the report seems to have been to create the impression that a lead-RAGUAN CANAL-PRESIDENT HAYES NOW READY TO FORWARD THE WORK. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Rear Admiral Ammen yesterday received a letter from Gen. Grant in reply to his letter of July 2, in which agent, opposed to the position taken by the Treasury, for purposes of fraudulent importations. McKay had no authority of any kind from the Ways and Means Committee, but volunteered to let them know what he learned there the Admiral urged upon his friend the impor-tance of allowing the use of his name as one o the corporators for an interoceanic canal com pany via Nicaragua, and, if elected by the corthere in regard to the sugars. He was told that they would hear what he had to porators, to assent to the proposition to serve as President of the Company. Deeming it im-portant to hear from Gen. Grant at the earliest told that they would hear what he had to say on his return. He was in no sense the agent of this Committee, was in no way employed by them, and had no authority to do anything whatever for them. Aside from this branch of his report, the Treasury Department has fully satisfied itself that sugars are extensively colored in Demarara for the American market, for the purpose of evading the duties.

THE BULLION FUND.

In anticipation of an unusual heavy arrival of foreign coin and builton at New York the Secretary of the Treasury has increased the builtion fund at the assay office \$10,000,000, in order to facilitate the prompt exchange of foreign coin for United States legal-tenders. moment, he suggested that if the proposition met his approbation he should telegraph "I ap-prove." Gen. Grant acknowledges the receipt of the letter, and states that on Aug. 7 he tel of the letter, and states that on Aug. 7 he telegraphed as surgested, in order that it might be
a sufficient basis for Admiral Ammen to take the
preliminary steps for the beginning of a movement which would effect an organization for
the building of a canal. He then adds that be
has given the subject serious consideration, and
after two days' deliberation he is fully convinced
of the importance of acting in the matter
promptly. He is of the opinion that great care
should be exercised in the formation of the
company, and, whore properly organized, the
necessary steps should be had is sector from
the Micaracuan Governucut such concessions
as will make the undertaking a practical busin
ness scheme. When these are secured he
would great plant of the opportunity to devote his
attention to the work, and would accept the
Presidency of the Company wish the determination to accomplish the task, and to that chi
would caret himself to push the work as rapidly
as the surveys and engineering skill of his assistants would permit. The letter merely rerecats what the General has frequently said to
Admiral Ammee upon the imvortance of or
taming the most favorable concessions from this
Nicaracuan Government, in order that the
Nicaracuan Government, in order that the
Persidence of the Company
Exceptions have been taken to the statement
and the receive from Exception of the United States. He makes poalitusion to politics whatever in this letter.

He expects to reach San Francisco some time
in Sentember and be in Philadelphia in November, when the business matter can be false
by the late of the company.

Exceptions have been taken to the statement
made in these dispatches that the
unique the principal meridian as far north as the southerra side of Roscommon County; thence
are the principal meridian as far north as the southerra side of Roscommon County; thence
or the principal meridian as far north as the southerra side of Roscommon County; thence
for the principal meridian as far north as the southerra side o graphed as suggested, in order that it might be a sufficient basis for Admiral Ammen to take the

PRESIDENT HAYES.

released the President Hayes said:
In response President Hayes said:
Friends, I am very giad to meet this large semblage of the business men of Cincinn As business men you do not want your wasted, and it so happens that the Comm which has charge of me is composed of has men, and they have marked out the term or visit in such a way that I must act by busy principles and business methods during mental principles and business methods during mental p

scheme and all be had done during his Administration to forward the surveys. He regretted that the had not been able to accomplish more than to finish the numerous surveys, but thought that this perfect work was a great step in the direction of settling the route to be chosen, and that he was satisfied that the Nierregus line was the feasable one upon which to build the canal. He commended Admiral Ammero's interest in the project, and told the President that he nad recilled him from a foreign station and appointed him Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department that he might be ma position where he could give his zeal unlimited way in furthering the ambition of both the Admiral and himself, which was to determine accurately and as speedily as possible the best route by which the two oceans could be connected for the purpose of commerce. He regetted that he had not been able to do more, but was giad that so much had been accomplished as would enable President Hayes to take up the subject in a sammer that warranted the hope that during his ferm of offices something would be done to practically utilize the labor of our surveying parties. He explained his reasons for wishing to impress upon President Hayes his great interest in the subject, and added that he should not lose sight of it during his travels in Europe. He was confident that his experience abroad would only confirm the belief that this grest project should be distinctly American, and would have to be undertaken by American endurers. So favorably did the President receive the views of Gen. Grant that when the news came of the decision of the Paris Congress he was prepared to reiterate the idea of the General that an interoceanic canal must be an American project and carried out by American enterprise, expanding the Monroe doctrine in a broader sense than had ever been thought of by President Monroe of John Quincy Adsan, who is credited with baring originated it. In explanation of the apparent neglect of the matter, President Hayes, when have principles and customers.

In the position which I hold, it has been my desire to try to do something to bring it about that the Government should be administered upon business principles and by business methods. I can see plainly, as you do, and as all my friend the and unfriendly critics do, the shortcoming the said unfriendly critics do.

and where there is the least overproduction there they will feel hard times the least, think this has been exemplified in the history of Cincinnati in the last four years of depression While every city in the country has suffered more or less, and some of them very severely

While every city in the country has suffered more or less, and some of them very severely, Cincinnati, with its steady-going business me, has felt it less than any other city in the country. Let us, so far as may be, is public and in private affairs, be diligent to see to it that when hard times do come we are not weighted by debta. But I am departing from business principles and am making a speech.

I thank you for your kind reception.

After the reception on 'Change to-day, President Haves and party were taken to the Exposition Building and escorted through by President Pendleton and the Commissioners. From their the party were driven to the Zoologial Gardens to witness the parade of the Sixteenth Beriment; thence to Arondale, where they were elegantly entertained by the Hon. William Groebeck, and in the evening they attended the concert st Highland House. To morrow they will make

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee and the Qhio Valler,
warmer, clear weather, followed by increasing
cloudiness, southerly winds, falling barometer,
followed in west portions by rising barometer,
rain areas and colder northwest winds.

For the Lower Lake region, warmer clear
weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, and
rain areas, southeast veering to southwest
winds, lower barometer.

For the Upper Lake region, partly cloudy
weather with frequent rains, warm southerly
veering to colder northwest winds, falling followed by rising barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, cloudy
weather, rain areas, followed by clearing weather,
warm southerly veering to colder northwest
winds, and rising barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly
cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, and stationary or lower temperature.

The Lower Mississippi will rise.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Guidaso, Sept. 11.

Time. Bar. Thr Hu, Wind, Vel. Rh. Weather

Maximum, 75; minimum, 55.

SERVAL SASSEVATIONS.

CATTO-SO. Sopt. 11 -10:15 a. m.

Stations. Bar., Thr.; Wind. Rain, Weather.

OBITUARY. OBITUARY.

SPRINGPIELD, Mass., Sept. 11.—Ersking & Allen, aged 70, Masser Armorer of the United States Armory since 1848, and for a short time commanding officer in 1854 and 1860, and connected with the Armory since 1830, died to-day of pneumonia. He was a thorough mechanic, of great inventive genius, an able, conscientious workman, and inventor of the thumb-piece and firing-pin of the Springfield bysech-loader. He received his appointment from Secretary of War W. L. Maroy, through the indisence of Col. Ripley, then Superintendent. He was a Engintremplar Mason.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

NRW YORK, Sept 11.—German Inspector of Post-Offices, Herr Kraelike, has fluished his inspection of the postal system here and left for the West.

Boszow, Sept 11.—Gioucester, Maiss, and Manchester, N. H., each dedicated to day a soldiers' and sallors' monument.

NRW YORK, Sept. 11.—Henry Everdell, printer and stationer, has pade an assignment. The liabilities are ulased at \$142,000; nominal assets, \$90,000; actual, \$1,295.

Sixth Annual Reu in Labora nois Sur

MEXICAN V

Visit to the Exposit Col. P. T. T

The airth annual meeting the state of I day morning at the chill pacific Hotel, Col. Ferris President of the Association. The room had been decoming a simple, effective man draped with flags, whi platform were laid a o

Michigan Vongo, First Reg y Budde, Augu MR. LEONARD

for a speech, that gen meeting as follows: Mr. President and Veteran Association:

om Vera Cruz to the Ci sas Jim Lane. II, after the have just closed that mit the tyseven ye as coll-call of all the life 100 could answer "here nearly 5,000 names no About 400, including this ing, but all the rest museall beyond the grave it whither we are all hastenianswer from their grav "Here." At Paio Alto along the line of the Rio and Buena Vista, at Vers sand still blows over if Gordo, the National Brid busco, Molino del Rey, along this line, from the and from the country grafiteen years after their them, that voice would a "Everywhere." When I last saw the mer were bright-eyed, sharp-taold fint-decks and constitutions. were bright-eyed, sharp-fa
old flint-locks and smooth
this remnant is weaponlies
quick step, or shout or is
the gray beard, and the sp
Life then was before us
little span left, we look
pathway of the past. It
things; and as I look
thirty years, and think is
ecorching, burning sands,
the more dangerous diago
on the main plaza at Ye
the haleony, I used to sit
zard would dine on methat brig Robert Morris
days on the Guif, her pa
hoapitais, and one-third
the passage, the strangest
that I stand before you
the living, and do not
multitude gone before.

The Mexican War was
the southwest it was
the southwest it was
the South would be incres
overshadowing and perm
"o'erleaped itself," and b
ment the Nation has beco
The War of the Revolut
existence, the War of 181
tial changes, the War
thungs back as they were,
gave us a map. By the
added, by the inerhau
mountains that were acqu
the settle of the postion amon
the earth, and by reason
the Rebellion came, and f
Gontlemen, you have
ecourse and to revive the t
To such as are strange
welcome to the city. I re
main with you all throug
however, yon will have a
and, from year to year,
too, that this organizati
the time of the post;
"retreats" beating for

r addressed the migh it was to be regreet with the most of the mos

Sheridan, and Attorney-ted the Chamber of Com-

glad to meet this large as-itess men of Cincinnati do not want your time pens that the Committee me is composed of business marked out the term of my at I must act by business during my sta

ch I hold, it has been my de-sthing to bring it about that uid be administered upon and by business methods. In do, and as all my friend.

a trip in the Northwest, h I propose to do a little and health, in the West-go, I found the people in There were few who few who were confident in better times. It seemed doer those circumstances, be done by seviment. where we are.

any credit for this or that
he confrere or the other, it
hece payments have come,
Company

there is a regular periodic-of hard times. That in En-nce in about twenty years, and use in about twenty years, is to have good times as a when under these inevita-es must come, to have the stiy on as as possible. Well, at four years of depression.

In the country has suffered but of them very severely, steady going business men, any other city in the country has may be, in public and in ligent to see to it that when e we are not weighted by departing from business taking a speech.

Four kind reception.

In on 'Change to-day, Presity were taken to the Exponence of the Commissioners. From a driven to the Zoological cass the parade of the int; thence to Avonewere elegantly entor-

WEATHER. CRIMP SIGNAL OPPICER, Sept. 19-1 a. m. -Indicaher, followed by increasing y winds, falling barometer. ns by rising be northwest winds.

arometer.
asouri Vailey, clear or partly
prthwesterly winds, and stanperature.
steps will rise.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11. Hu. | Wind. | Vel. R'n. Weathe 60 S. 5 Clear.
40 S. E. 11 Hazy.
51 S. E. 9 Fair.
50 S. 8 Clear.
65 S. 8 Clear.
67 S. 8 Clear.

hr. Wind. Rain. Weath

| W. light | Clear. |
| S. frash | Clear. |
| California | Clear. Wind. Rain. Weather

OBITUARY.

SRAPHIC NOTES.

pt 11.—German Inspector of
Kraeltke, has finished his inbatal system here and left for

sept. 11.—Henry Ever. Sept. 11.—Henry Ever. oner, has made an assignm e placed at \$143,000; poss-ctual, \$1,295.

Designation of the Illinois Survivora.

Affirest by Leonard Swett—The Business Proceedings.

Whit to the Exposition—Speech by Co.P. P. Turneley.

**Whit to the Exposition—Speech by News and Particles and Company A, Second Illinois Volunteers; D. C. Fraser, Peoria, Fourth Illinois Volunteers; Anthony Delaney, Chicago, U. S. N.: Charles R. Otis, Company G, Sixteenth United States Infantry; F. Forman, Vandalia, Colonel Third Illinois Volunteers; J. R. Martin, Chicago, Company G, Third Dragoons; G. W. Prickett, Chicago, Company D, Second Illinois; George W. Underhill, Elzia, Company B, First Illinois; John W. Rogers, Batavia, Company G, Sixteenth United States Infantry; Reary Snood, Chicago, U. S. N.; John Spenser, Chicago, U. S. N.; James N. Nettleton, Chicago, Second Illinois; D. Courval, Wilmington, N. Y.; Second Artillery; S. P. Tafts, Centralia, Fifteenth United States Infantry; F. A. Beach, Chicago, Third Illinois Regiment; J. H. Ladd, Chicago, Third Illinois Regiment; V. P. Cary, Chicago, Third Illinois Regiment; V. P. Cary, Chicago, Third Illinois Regiment; Illinois Volunteers; Heary Budde, August Fuchs, William P. Hill, William Lewis, Green Bay, Wia, Company D, Frist New York Infantry; John Bishel, Chicago, Company B, First Illinois Infantry; G. A. Corgan, Chicago, Company B, First Illinois Infantry; Riehard Wheeler, Osborn, Mo., Company B, Sixth United States Infantry; Xavier Munch, Joliet, Company D, Third United States Infantry; L. A. Bakër, Streator, Company E, Fourth Ohio Infantry; John Maloy, Wankegan, Company C, Fourth United States Infantry; P. T. Turnley, Chicago, Company H, First United States Infantry.

The Chair having called upon

ME. LEONARD SWETT

MR. LEONARD SWETT ech, that gentleman addressed the

for a speech, that gentleman addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Verena Association: One of your members a few moments ago came to my rooms at the Chicago Law Library, where I was preparing an argument, and said this meeting wanted me to tome here. I said I would come, and have come, but I did not suppose I was to speak, and am without any thought or preparation for the occasion. I would say, too, that, though a private soldier under Gen. Scott on the line from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, I am so unused to considering myself or being considered a veteran, that to address veterans, being even nominally one of their number, is awkward and embarrassing. My remarks, therefore, will be brief, and are made because of a duty to perform any act in my power which you may allot me.

sentation we can muster from six regiments which went to Mexico from the State of Illinois. Even of this number there are perhaps other instances of stragglers like myself, who, although now an old resident of the State, was then a member of the Fifth Indiana under Kansas Jim Lane. If, after the fite and drum which have just closed that mititary call so families. sthong now an old resident of the State, was then a member of the Fitth Indiana under Kansas Jim Lane. It, after the fife and drum which have just closed that military call so familiar thirty-sir or thirty-seven years ago, there should be a roll-call of all the Himois regiments, about 100 could answer "here," but to the call of nearly 5,000 names no answer would return. About 400, including this assemblage, are living, but all the rest must answer to the roll-call beyond the grave in that shadowy land whither we are all hastening. Could they even answer from their graves it would not be "Here." At Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, along the line of the Rio Grande, at Monterey and Buens Vista, at Vera Cruz, where the loose and still blows over their graves, at Cerro Gordo, the National Bridge, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chepultepec,—all along this line, from the bottom of the Galf, and from the country graveyards, whither for fitteen years after their return disease chased them, that voice would not be "Here," but "Ererwhere."

When I last saw the men you represent they were bright-eyed, sharp-faced boys in blue, with old film-locks and smooth-bore cannon. Now this remnant is weaponless, and instead of the quick step, or shout or laugh, is the bent form, the gray beard, and the spectacles.

Life then was before us. But now, from the little span left, we look back over the longer rathway of the past. Life is full of strange things; and as I look back, now more than thirty pears, and think of the march in the storching, burning sands, of the dangers, and the more dangerous diseases,—of the hospital on the main plaza at Vera Cruz, where, from the balsony, I used to sit and wonder what buzzard would dine on me,—as I remember, too, that brig Robert Morris coming houne, thirteen days on the Gulf, her passengers all from the hospitals, and one-third thrown overboard in the pastage, the strangest of this scene to me is that I stand before you to-day, in the land of the living, and do not rest with that grea

the living, and do not rest with that greater malitude gone before.

The Mexican War was a part of the scheme of the annexation of Texas. By aggrandizements in the Southwest it was expected the power of the South would be increased, and slavery made overshadowing and permanent. This ambition "o'erleaped itself," and by the very aggrandizement the Nation has become free.

The War of the Revolution gave to the Nation enstence, the War of 1812 wrought no substantial thanges, the War of the Rebellion put thurs back as they were, but the Mexican War have us a map. By the 900,000 square miles anded, by the inexhaustible wealth of the bountains that were acquired, we have as a Nation taken position among the great Powers of the earth, and by reason of these acquisitions is Rebellion came, and freedom is national.

Gentlemen, you have met for social intertourse and to revive the memories of the past. It such as are strangers I bespeak a cordial velome to the city. I regret that I cannot remain with you all through the meeting. I hope, however, you will have an enjoyable occasion, and, from year to year, many such. I hope, however, you will have an enjoyable occasion, and, from year to year, many such. I hope, however, you will have an enjoyable occasion, and, from year to year, many such. I hope, however, you will have an enjoyable occasion, and from year to year, many such. I hope, however, you will have an enjoyable occasion, and from year to year, many such. I hope, however, you will have an enjoyable occasion, and from year to year, and listening to the retreat beating for him from the other ton.

Swett for his address.

COL. FORMAN,

ident of the State Association, from the addressed the meeting, stating that, the fit was to be regretted that so many of outrans were being taken away by the hand ath, it was grateful to find that an institute of the meetings kent the attending at the reunions. He would not dwell the melancholy fact that many of their old dies were annually passing away, but would refer to the glorious days, when we would not apply the state of th ne melancholy fact that many of their old les were annually passing away, but would refer to the glorious days when they were together and fought in the same on the fields of Palo Alto, Resaca Palma, Monterey, Buena Vista, and Gordo. He touched upon the pension in, and stated that he had reason to hope he claims of the veterans would be seed to be able to succeed in his mister than he had last year, when all his were nullified by Governmental ret-tape. Son cited in opposition to the granting on to Maxican veterans was that many mad served on the Southern side of the the Eebellion,—a reason which the speak-

and getting rid of the debt hanging over the Association. He thought that a little more than a dollar should be subscribed by each member so as to place the Association on a solider basis than it had for some time occupied.

Stimulated by the suggestion, the veterans began paying up and relieving the Secretary of his reaponabilitie.

began paying up and relieving the Secretary of his reap ansibility.

An invitation from the Exposition Trustees to the members of the Association to visit the Exposition, and inclosing tickets of admission, was handed in to the meeting. Previous strictures upon the management of the show were taken hastily back, and the meeting accepted the invitation and passed a vote of thanks to the Trustees.

The meeting then adjourned until 2 p. m., at which hour it was decided to reassemble at the club-room and march together to the Exposition Building, which they did to the old-time meledy of fife and drum, attracting much attention as they marched along the streets. At the Exposition they spent a very pleasant afternoon.

Exposition they spent a very pleasant afternoon.

In the evening, headed by Nevans and Moore
with drum and fife, and escorted by Comapny C
of the First Regiment I.N. G., who volunteered
for the occasion, they left the club-room of the
Grand Pacific and marched to

THE FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
which had been placed at their disposal. On
reaching the armory, the escorting company
treated the veterans with an exhibition dril,
after which the business of the evening was proceeded with.

atter which the business of the evening was proestimut any thought or preparation for the
sion. I would say, too, that, though a
ate soldier under Gen. Scott on the line
a Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, I am so
sed to considering myself or being considis veteran, that to address veterans, being
a nominally one of their number, is awkd and embarrassing. My remarks, thered, will be brief, and are made because of a
to reform any act in my power which you
allot me.

On motion, Judge Holbrook was requested to
runsh a copy of the poem for publication.

Drum-Major Nevans gave an imitation on the
kettle-drum of the business of the evening was proesceded with.

Col. Forman introduced Judge Holbrook, who
invoked the poetic muse in a succession of
stanzas, each one descriptive of the funity side of camp
in the in Mexico, and closing with a pathetic tribute to the soldiers who were slain in battle.

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On motion, Judge Holbrook, was requested to
the tribute of the mexican was a pathetic tribute to the soldiers who were slain i

who, after apologizing for the small number of speakers that had been secured for the evening, delivered a lengthy address, in which he reviewed the most dramatic evenia in the Mexican War. Speaking of the rapidity with which the American army reaped is victories, he animarized the consecutive triumphs as follows:

"And what a tale it is! May 8, 1866, to Seot. 18, 1847,—but a speck of time. Why, it takes as long to collect a debt of \$20, if one of us should os so lucky as to stand on the credit side os elloct the double X at all.

"Only sizisem months,—yet what was done! Never before in the history of war did a mere handful of men, under such difficulties and against such odds, achieve such a succession of victories. It was a triumphal march through an enemy's stroughoid, and that enemy of the race of Cortez and Alvarsdo. Barbarous as to all the arts of peace, Mexico is still formidable lower. So we found,—so Maximilian found. They are born to war, and know little else, and, as we learned to our cost, stand killing amazing well. They are craftly, treacherous, and brave. We found them well armed, and how they laurhed when a little army of Granger soldiers marched into their midst under the very guns of their fortilised places. We were sheep hunting for wolves. And even now, as we calmly review those events, it is hard to understand how it all happened. Not indeed how the United States was able to cope with a Flower like Mexico when our blood was up, but how it coolid be done by a few battalions of raw volunteers simost before the nation knew hat the war was begun. We all recollect how public sentiment was divided as to that war. At least two-thirds of the voting population denounced it, and some called upon the Mexicans to welcome us "with bloody hands to hospitable graves." They believed it to have been instituted by the ribb how of the six parts of the results of the surface and on the parts of the results of the surface and on the parts of the results of the parts of the parts of the parts of the parts of the

The Irish-American Republican Club got together last evening at the Grand Pacific, and again did Vice-President Dovle strive to guide its proceedings in such a way as to conduce to

The first thing done, after electing Harry The first thing done, after electing Harry Byrne temporary Vice-President in place of D. J. Wrenn, was to cull out an Executive Committee of seven, provided for at the last meeting. The following nominations were made and concurred in: North Division, Thomas J. Moran, E. F. Lee; South Division, William Clowry. — Haskell; West Division, Col. Coegrove, P. McGrath, P. McGuire.

A ten-minute recess was then taken to enable the various wards to select nominees for places on the Central Committee. The ward selections were reported by a committee of one, Col. Cosgrove, and the list showed up as follows:

Col. Cosgrove, and the list showed up as follows:

First Ward, J. A. Cole; Second, M. C. Kearns;
Third, Thomas Farrell; Fourth, Thomas
Hatchell; Fifth, ————; Sixth, J. J. Hogan;
Seventh, P. Brady; Eighth, P. D. Doyle; Ninth,
W. J. Maskell; Tenth, John Stanton; Eleventh,
John Fisherty; Twelfth, J. J. Ryan; Thirteenth,
T. D. Brosman; Fourteenth, J. P. Clark; Fifteenth, G. Sheldou; Sixteenth, J. B. Foley;
Seventeenth, P. Langan; Eighteenth, John McCormick.

A motion was made to adopt the report. It
came from McGaire.

A gentleman from the Tenth didn't like the
selection from that ward, and moved to substitute the name of a gentleman whom he vouched
for as a good Republican.

The Chairman asked if the good Republican
belonged to the Club, and the reply came that
be did not. That settled ft.

P. H. Stanton, father of the individual officially recommended as a member of the Committee
from the Tenth, intimated that hg'd like to see
the man who had anything to say against his

from the Tenth, intimated that he'd like to see the man who had anything to say against his boy and his boy's Republicanism.

The objector from the Tenth hadn't anything further to say.

The Committee's report thereupon went through with a rush.

About this time one of the Club discovered that no committee had been appointed, and yet a document purporting to be the report of a committee had just been adopted. He was insisting on his point, when McGuire moved to adjourn.

The Chairman lost no time in putting it, and the meeting was equally prompt in adopting it.

It is proposed to note a to their meeting next Thursday night.

THE DEMOCRACY. The Democratic County Central Committee held a prolonged meeting at the Palmer House last evening. There was a full attendance, with W. J. Hypes in the chair.

The returns from the orimaries recently held

W. J. Hypes in the chair.

The returns from the orimaries recently held for members of the new County Committee were canvassed by precincts. Returns were received from all but four districts, and elections held in all but two.

As most of the returns were informal, it was decided to refer them all to the Executive Committee for consideration. This disposition of the matter consumed much time, and necessitated much discussion.

The amendments to the constitution proposed at the previous meeting were laid over for one week after still more talk.

John Colvin, as Chairman of a Committee to whom the matter was referred, presented a huge bundle of documents which proved to contain a complete list of all persons employed under the Democratic Administration. This, he explained, would prove valuable when the assessments for the coming campaign were to be made, as well as furnish the Committee with data from which they could direct the political management of the different departments of the City Government. The list embraces the name, residence, and political history of every elective and appointive officer in the City Government except the political history of every elective and appointive officer in the City Government except the political history of every elective and suppointive officer in the City Government except the political history of every elective and suppointive officer in the City Government except the political history of every elective and suppointive officer in the City Government except the political history of every elective and suppointive officer in the City Government except the political history of every elective and suppointive officer in the City Government except the political history of every elective and suppointive officer in the City Government except the political history of every elective and suppointive officer in the City Government except the political history of every elective and suppointive officer in the City government except the political history of every elective and elections

The meeting finally adjourned for one week.

A well-attended and harmonious meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club was held last evening at No. 149 Chicago avenue, Mr. C. P. Peterson presiding. Mr. P. A. Sundelius made an informal report from the City Central Committee, of which he is a member. The suggestions made related to the reformation of the primaries, by making judges ineligible as delegates and other like measures, as enunciated by the City and County Central Committees at their late meeting.

Mr. Sautee thought the recommendations were not strong enough, and proposed that Ward Clubs should have the power to recommend, if not to appoint, judges of primaries, and to fix the place for holding them. It was also suggested that the ballot-papers should be of uniform color and size.

Mr. Robert Knight wanted it understrod that the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward had gotten entirely sick of having their primaries run in the interest of Democrats, and that they would not submit to having the polling-place located in the northeast corner of the ward, as it has been heretofore. A gang of men who made a trade of politics were interested in the perpetuation of the existing evil system, and he wanted them swept out of existence.

The Secretary read the following:

Resolved, That the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club is grantled to learn that a joint meeting of

the important matter of devising ways and means for a thorough reform of the primary election system; therefore,

Assolved. That in the opinion of this club the chief remedy for the abuses of the primary system lies in the selection of judges who are thoroughly honest and impartial, or, in other words, when the judges are thoroughly honest and impartial the primaries will become in fact the real voice of the voters of the ward.

Resolved, That with a view to have none but thoroughly honest and impartial primary judges appointed, this clab respectfully recommends that whenever a regular ward club, through its President and Secretary, notifies the Contral Committee that the member representing said ward on the Central Committee has not the confidence of the Republican voters of the wird the Central Committee has not the confidence of the Republican voters of the wird the Central Committee has not the confidence of the Republican voters of the wird the Central Committee has in the confidence of the Republican voters of the wird the Central Committee, and where a said ward.

Resolved, That this Club hereby requests Mr. P. A. Sundellius, who represents this ward on the City Central Committee, and who is also a member of the above-named sub-committee, to use his best endeavors to have these saggestions adopted.

These resolutions appeared to be satisfactory to all present, and they were but mildly criticised. Mr. Sundelius spoke in their Isvor, and they were adopted unanimously. The meeting then adjourned until a week from Wednesday.

SEVENTH WARD. SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club held a largely-attended meeting at No. 385½ Blue Island avenue last evening, for the election of officers and general business. The following were elected: President, Elisha Thoro; Vice-President, J. E. Webber; Secretary, Max Schueiler; and Treasurer, John Schmeitz. As Executive Committee of one from each precise (except the Second, which was postponed) and one at large was elected, as follows: William Dunham, J. S. Taylor, Dr. J. G. Bartlett, David Allybe, J. B. Taylor, Fred Ocks, Charles Gernshaw, and John Mears, at large. A Committee was appointed to secure a haif for future meetings, and the Club adjourned for one week.

PURIFY THE PRIMARIES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—I see by this morning's TRIBUNE that the Republican Committee met, and they have appointed a committee to look into the matter of changing the present mode of electing the delegates at the Republican

into the matter of changing the present mode of electing the delegates at the Republican primaries.

I think some method should be adopted to purify this evil that has caused us our last defeats; for all men know that it was the work of our conventions that made the Republican voters either refrain from voting or vote directly for the opposition nomiuses. And if we cannot place the Republican primaries in good hands, and have a free, fair expression of the Republican voters this fail, the same disappointment again awaits us at the polis. We have had enough leasons, but why a few officehunters are allowed by the present system to continue their nefarious work is a puzzing question that all good Republicans cannot understand.

I have had a little experience at the primaries in the Eighth Ward lately, and found that the delegates were generally the same men from year to year, and that all the judges of the primaries were themselves on the ticket for delegates, and that they would have the off-scourings of the Democracy to poli votes (and repeat, too) for themselves. I have seen men who claim to be Republicans in good standing youch for known Democrats as Republicans at the primaries, when at a general election they stood side by side with their opposition tickets. And I see just where the gain came in,—that they had their eight delegates, and would throw them in a body for their preferred candidate, and, to carry their point, would sell the same for some other ward's votes. All this is wrong, degrading, and damnable meanness, and tends to put their own party in disrepute.

There should be a thorough change in the appointment of the judges and the manner of receiving votes, so that none but known Republicans could vote, and I hope this Committee will look at the matter thoroughly, and do something to promote harmony and fairness, so we can go to the Convention with convictions of good nominations, and assurances that the nominee will be successful at the polis.

We are on the eve of the most exciting Presidential e

CALL OF THE CIVIL DOCKER.

call.

57. The Coalfield Coal Company, for use, etc., vs. Peck; taken on call.

58. Lewis, Public Administrator, etc., vs. The County of Winneoago et al.; taken on call.

59. Saop et al. vs. Phelos et al.; taken on call.

60. Whitehouse et al. vs. Haistead; previously disposed of.

61. Merritt et al. vs. Merritt; argued by Gilbert and taken.

63. McIntosh et al. vs. The People, etc., ex rel. McCrea; taken.

63. The Unicago Planing-Mill Company vs. The Merchants' National Bank of Chicago; passed.

64. Lewis vs. Shear et al.; taken on call.

65. Dunham vs. The People ex rel. McCrea; taken on call.

66. The City of Chicago vs. Gaze et al.; taken on call.

67. The People ex rel. McCrea vs. The United States of America; taken on call.

States of America; taken on call.

68. Alexander et al. vs. Woolley et al., executors, etc.; disposed of.

69. Schultze et al. vs. Houfes; taken on

70. Gunnarssohn vs. The City of Sterling: taken on call.
71. Meacnam vs. Steele et al.; taken on call.
72. Pratt et al. vs. Pratt et al.; taken on 73. McGraw et al. vs. Bayard, executrix

call.
73. McGraw et al. vs. Bayard, executrix; taken on call.
74. Morris, administratrix, vs. Preston et al., is being argued orally.

MOTIONS DECIDED.

115. Hass et al. vs. The Chicago Building Society; motion allowed, and a rule will be entered requiring the appellant to file a sufficient bond or show cause by the coming in of the Court next Saturday morning.

109 and 101. Howland vs. Black. Scott, J., said: "This is a motion to dismiss the appeal because it ought to have been taken to the Appellate Court in the first instance. The cases are in ejectment, and to recover the possession of lands described in the declaration. It is suggested that this case fall under the rule abnounced in the case of Atkins vs. Huston yesterday morning; but we are of the opinion that the cases are not analogous. That cause was a proceeding under the statute to ascertain the boundary lines of certain lands, and under the statute the Court appointed certain surveyors to ascertain the lines. Nothing is involved in that case except the ascertainment of the boundary lines, and we are of the opinion, in that case, that a freehold was not involved, and therefore it was held that this Court had not jurisdiction, in the first instance, to bear the appeal. But that is not that in this case, More than that fore it was held that this Court had not jurisdiction, in the first instance, to hear the appeal. But that is not that in this case. More than that is involved in this case. It is suggested here that only the lines between the lands of the appellant and the appellees are involved, and to ascertain where they are; but there is more than that involved. If these parties recover at all, they will recover possession of the land itself, and it must necessarily be that a freehold is involved; for that reason we think the Court has jurisdiction to hear the appeal, and the motion to dismiss be denied."

3. The People ex rel. Hilliard et al. vs. Davis et al.; inction allowed to dispense with printed briefs.

4. The People ex rel. Sole vs. Tourtelotte; the case will be set for a hearing on the 19th lost.

the case will be set for a hearing on the 19th inst.

NEW MOTIONS.

1. Robins vs. The People; continued as per stipulation on file.

Motion by Attorney-General Edsall for the admission of John V. Eustis on foreign license.

8. Logg et al. vs. The People; motion by the plaintiff in error for time to file abstracts and briefs.

90. Hall vs. Read, administrator; appeal dismissed as per supplication on file.

134. Speer vs. Speer; dismissed on short record.

194. Speer vs. Speer, dismissed on short record.

190. Cahill vs. The People ex. rel. Cahill; motion to dismiss the appeal.

117. Bristol et al. vs. The County of Carroll; motion by the appellant for an extension of time to file briefs.

CALL OF THE PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

1. Robins vs. The People; continued.

2. Gougn, alias McGough, vs. The People; passed for the present.

3. The People 62. rel. Hilliard et al. vs.

ast for bearing on the 19th inst.

5. Cochlin vs. The People; taken on call.

6. Thompson vs. The People; taken on call.

7. Goodhue vs. The People; argued oralls.

The argument of this case will consume the balance of the forenoon.

No. 8 passed; 9, 10, 11, and 13 taken on call.

STRIKE.

Becief Dissect to The Tribuna.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Sept. 11.—The workmen in all the saw-mills in Ludington, except Sweet & Taylor's and Dempsey & Cartier's, struck this aftersoon. The strike began at Ward's north mill. The erew of this mill then went to Ward's south mill, Roby's, Danaher & Melenday's, and Pere Marquette Lumber Company's, being joined as tifty went by the crews of those mills. The men want ten hours' work, instead of eleven and a half.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE TRIBUNE BERANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrous throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Division, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charced at the Main Office, and will be received until 80 clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. opsaturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st,
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

HOBERT TARUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Bine island-av., coraer Lincoin.

LOUIS W. H. NERBE, Printing and Advertising Agant. News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LeSaile and Weis.

CITY REAL ESTATE. COTTY REAL ENTATES

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY AT
about halt its value, on reasonable terms, in order
to close out an estate:
1024 West Adams = 1., 3-story brick, modern improvementa \$1,600.
38 ilarvard = 1., 3-story brick, modern improvementa \$1,600.
38 ilarvard = 1., 3-story brick, modern improvementa,
\$2,500.
1073 West Polk = 1., 2-story frame, 10 rooms, \$2,000.
686 West Polk = 1., 3-story brick, 10 rooms, \$2,000.
50 feet on Warren = 1., man Pallins = 1., 1000 per ft.
Inquire JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otts Block.

Inquire JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otts Block.

TOR SALE—BARGAINS—WE ARE AUTHURIZED It to offer for a few days. 40x143 feet, west front, on State-st, 40 feet south of Hubbard-court, with partiwalls on both sides, and a brick barn. 25x30 feet, on rear of lot; also a fine brick house on Wabash-av., near fwenty-third-st, at extremely low figures to close an estate; we have also two bargains on Michigan-av., between Twenty-eight and Thirty-third-sts., THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 La Salle-st. POR SALE—WE ARE DIRECTED TO SELL AT LOW I prices lots on Winchester, Lincoln, and Ogden-a vs., between Harrison, van Buren, and Jackson-sts., and on the latter named streets in the same neighborhood. OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3 Ogden Building, 34 Clark-st.

OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., Room 3 Ogden Building. 34 Clark-st.

POR SALE - \$6,500 - EASY TERMS - WASHING-ton-st., cast of Union Park, a well-built two-story and basement marble-front, good brick barn. J. G. MAGILL 86 Washington-st.

POR SALE - \$3,500 - ROBEY-ST., A TWO-STORY and cellar brick house, cast front. bath, etc.; good neighborhood. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

POR SALE - ON ADAMS-ST., WEST OF FRANK-lin. extending to Quiney-st., Soxists. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

POR SALE - ONLY \$7,000 - RESIDENCE ON MICRIGAN - WASHINGTON - ST.

POR SALE - SA,500, EASY TERMS - WARREN - AV. near Union Park, wide lot, an elegant home. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

POR SALE - 44,500, EASY TERMS - WARREN - AV. near Union Park, wide lot, an elegant home. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

POR SALE - 4000 HOUSE, WITH LARGE grounds and large shade trees, on Oakwood-sv., near both steam- and horse-care. Dining-room, kitchen, pariors, and library on first floor. A bargain; owner leaves town. H. M. SHERWOUD, 70 State-st.

POR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT Cheago; \$15 down and \$5 montagy; encapest property in any ket, and shown free; abstract freegraficed fare, 10cents. ItA BidO WN, \$42 Le88ile-st. Room 4. POR SALE-5 ACRES, BOUSE, \$625, \$100 DOWN; 10 acres, house, \$1,150. Office days saturday and Monday. J. G. KAHLE, Room 56, 116 Washington-st.

WANTED-MADISON-ST. PROPERTY-I HAVE inquiries from several parties who will bay all each for bargains. J.C. MAGILL, 89 Washington-st.
WANTED-HOUSES-I HAVE A CUSTOMER FOR higher-priced ones. Can make quick sales. J. C. MAGILL, 88 Washington-st.

North Sides

TO RENT-OR FOR SALE-ON MORTH LASALLEst., two elegant marole-front 3-story and basement
houses, 15 rooms eich, dining-room on first floor; have
just oeen put in timerugh repair, and are better tism
new. Also one amailer house, No. 231 Oak-st., 9
rooms, all in the vory pest order. Inquire of JUHN
MOKWEN, 243 North Weils-st. TO RENT-NO. 200 NORTH STATE-ST., NEAR Division, 3-story and oasem out brick dwelling, with brick oarn. SAM GEHR, No. 114 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

To RENT, 150 LARE AV., 5 BOOM COTTAGE, barge yard, and in good order.

1, 488 slichigan av., 8 room flat, bath and water, complete for housekeeping.

Also, finely furnished house of 10 rooms cheap to a careful tenant that can loan the owner \$50.

Room 10, 128 Dearborn.

L only three suites rented in building: centrally lo-cated; one or two gents (one preferred). Address M TO RENT-A FRONT PARLOR AND BED-ROUM best-st.

TORENT-NURTH SIDE, IN FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, 4 rooms, with bath to gentiemed and wire, \$15 per month. 178 Howe-st. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-PART OF SUITE OF LAW OFFICES, with use of good library and vault, elevator and nears. Apply at the one of Major Block. To RENT-BY GOODBIDGE & STOKES, 25e WEST
Madison-st. - The rooms on second floor 150 Statest., now occapied by dowen & Co., possession Sept. 15;
amo 2 offices in 259 West Middon-st., \$12.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED TO RENT - TWO UNFURNISHED rooms east of Union Park, on or near Washington-st. Audreas M 78, Frioune office.

WANTED - TO RENT - AN UNFURNISHED floor in house where board can be furnished parents and two girl chindren; location near good senous, and entirely respectable; immoderatinprovements and modest price. References must be good. Address, giving location and price. M 34, Frioune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-ON NORTH SIDE, A WELL furnished front room, on second floor, for single gentlemas; not and cold water; price not to exceed \$12 a modes. Address M 78, Friouse office.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTIONS.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION TS.

ATTENTION IS CALLED
TO OUR FIRE STOCK OF
UPRIGHT PIANUS.
ORGANS,
SQUARE PIANOS,
From the plainest cases to the riches; variegated wool or coony and gold. For sale on easy paymants. Every instrument warranted five years. Fast, overs and stools of every description.
Corner State and Adam-ses.

AT THE FACTORY. FIRST-CLASS ORGANS
ORGAN CO., 63 Kast indiana-st.

OR SALE—A NEW STANDARD UPRIGHT PIANO at manufacturer's price. Call on J C W, 161 Lake-st., between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.
TEINWAY.

TEINWAY,

STEINWAY,

LYONE HE ALY,

AND UTAKE;

for saic and to reat.

We control the best instruments,
carry the inargest stock. have the best, lightess, and
most warerooms and are prepared to make the most
favorable prices and terms of any nouse in Calcago.

LYONE & SONS—SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS
sold for cash or on easy monthly installments; planos
to rent. 148 Elinois-st.

50 CASH WILL BUY A PARLOR ORGAN,
with stops and svell, fully warranted, regular
price \$200. MARTIN'S, 205 and 207 State-st.

5120 IN CASH WILL BUY AN ELECANT
Tossewood The octave plano, carved legs and
lyre. Cost \$575. MARTIN'S, 205 and 267 Scale-st.

FINANCIAL A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-naif brokers rates. D. LAUNO'S, licomas and 6, 120 Handolph-st. Eestaclisated 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE VIDEOUS rates. 152 Dearoorn-st., Booms 17 and 18.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, etc., without removal, and other good collaierals. W. H. KING, 85 East Audison-st., thoom d.

Odistersis. W. H. KING, 85 East Madison-St., Itoom d. A NY AMOUNTS OF MUNEY TO LOAN ON FURBLE BLOOM ST. ANY AMOUNTS OF MUNEY TO LOAN ON FURBLE BLOOM ST. BLO HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

SO CASH BUYS AN ELEGANT PARLOR SUIT, SEVEN PIECES.
SO CASH BUYS A HANDOME CHAMBER SET.
SO CASH BUYS A WOVEN WHIE MATTRESS.
SHIC CASH BUYS A GOOD HAIR MATTRESS, TO ORDER.
SIS CASH BUYS A FINE HAIR MATTRESS, TO ORDER.
MARTINE, 263 and 267 State-st. OFFICE PUBLITURE W ANTED-SAFE WITH DOUBLE DOORS AND inside doors, about Sufficies in these outside; must be in good order. Address M as, fribane office.

FOR SALE. FOR SALE-A COMPLETE FILE OF THE DAILY

WANTED-MALE MELP. WANTED—A STEADY. SOBER YOUNG MAN AS clerk in a hotel; good, permanent situation to right man. Address Box 168, Winneconan. Will.
WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WELL KNOWN IN business circless to solicit in Chicago and vicinity; will nav liberal wassien. business circles to solicit in Chicago and vicinity; will pay liberal wares to a good capable, reliable party. Call at room 6, 105 Dearborn-8.

WANTED — OFFICE BOY IN WHOLKSALE house; must write a good hand, be quick and correct at figures; some experience and good recommendation required. AddressM 99, Tribune office.

WATNTED—AN EXPERIENCED BETAIL GROCKY aslessmen to one of the largest retail stores in the city. None but a man of good address as experience need apply. Address M 99, Tribune office.

WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDISH EXPERIENC-ad retail clothing salesman. Must be Al. H. GROSSE, 143, 145, and 147 Chicago av. WANTED-A TOUNG MAN TO WRITE AND WORK MON, Tribune office. WANTED—DRUG CLERK; ONE WHO CAN speak German and French preferred; must be of good address and furnish satisfactory references as to character and competency. Address, with references and salary expected, P.-O. Drawer 707, Kankakee, Ill.

WANTED-TO BOOKBINDERS-A FOREMAN for a blankbook factory: must be a practical man, experienced in management of hands, and have brains and push. To a first-class man a liberal salary paid. & 56, Triouse omce. WANTED-TWENTY UPHOLSTERERS. A. H ANDREWS & CO., Mather st., between Halster

WANTED-A GOOD BARBER 116 STATE-ST. WANTED-A TAILOR AT 305 WEST VAN Buren-st. for repairing and pressing. WANTED—TINNERS—TWO FIRST-CLASS JOB workmen; no others need apply. WIGHTMAN & CONNOR, Evanston, Ill. CONNOR, Evanston, III.

WANTED-A GOOD PATTERN MAKER AT Springer's machine shop, 68 South Cinton-st.

WANTED-MACHINE HANDS IN SASH AND door factory, 45 Lumber-st.—the W. E. Prost Mauriscuturing Company.

WANTED-THATCHER TO THATCH HOUSE IN Exposition Buildings. Apply at 106 South Clark.

WANTED-FIRST-CLASS GRAINERS. APPLY at 266 and 268 North Clark-st. J. B. SULLIVAN & BRO.

WASTED-S GOOD GASFITTERS AT 723 SOUTH Halsted-st. COFFEY BIOS. Employment Agencies.

WANTED-30 MORE LABORERS FOR THE BURlington & Quincy Bairoad Company at Davis
City, in the southern part of lowa; wages \$1.25 per
day, board \$2 per week; free fare and sing to-night.
Apply to McHUGH & CO., 88 South Canal-st. WANTED-25 SAWMILL LABORERS TO GO TO-day; free fare: 15 for rolling-mill: 100 for rail-road. ANGELL & CO.; 10 South Canal-st. WANTED-200 LABURERS FUR IRON MINES.
W. G. In 160 for C. B. & Q. Co. In 160 st. 160 for C. & N. W. Co. In 160 st. 160 for C. & N. W. Co. In 160 st. 160 for C. & N. W. Co. In 160 st. 160 for C. & N. W. Co. In 160 st. 160 for C. & N. W. Co. In 160 st. 160 for Co. W. W. Co. In 160 st. 160 for Co. W. W. Co. In 160 st. 160 for Co. W. Co. In 160 st. 160 for Co. W. Co. In 160 st. 160 for Co. In 160 fo

WANTED-BY THE IMPORTER, M.S. AND WORDS, 12 RANDEDS, WANTED-BY THE IMPORTER, M.S. AND WORDS, 12 RANDEDS, M.S. AND WORDS, M.S. AND WANTED-BY THE IMPORTER, M.S. AND WORDS, M.S. AND WANTED-BY THE IMPORTER, M.S. AND WORDS, M.S. AND WANTED-BY THE MANDED TO THE WORDS, M.S. AND WANTED-WORDS, M.S. AND WANTED-BY THE WORDS, M.S. AND WANTED-BY THE MANTED-TRAVELING SALESMAN FOR LUMber, sash, and doors; none but men of large experience, who have traveled in lowa. Kansas, and Nebraska, and command a good trade, need apply. O 87, Tribunevelloe. WANTED—A BOY, 18 TO 21 YEARS OF AGE, IN A trank store; wages \$5 a week. Address, with reference, M & Tribune office. WANTED-TRAVELERS; GOOD PAY. CALL AT Afton House, from 2 to 10 p. m. C. K. & CO. W Afton House, from 2 to 10 p. m. C. K. & CO.

W ANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A
stock farm, 75 miles from Chicago, in Illinois.
One who would be willing to put in some capital preferred. Address M 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—APARTY WITH \$10,000 CASH WANTS
to fift two good traveling salesmen, with \$5,000
each, to take hold of a line of grocers' sandries, and
push their introduction. Money alone not wanted, nor
men without money. Address M 92, Tribune office. men without money. Address M 92, Trioune office.

WANTED—BOARDING BOSS THAT CAN FURnish outfit for 40 to 50 men. Apply on line of
Chicago & Strawn Railroad, 7 miles west of Blue Island,
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a fair pennan. References and security required.
Address at once M 84, Tribune office.

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Terms easy. The finest drug store in the city, well located, and doing a good business. Will invoice about \$4.00. Good reasons for celling. Address La. LANK, No. 308 Brady-st, Davesport, Iowa.

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40. Wood et al. vs. Whelan, successor, etc.; argued orally and taken.

50. The People, for use of, etc., vs. Hoover et al.; taken on call.

51. Whitmin vs. Dunn et al.; taken on call.

52. The People, ex rsl. Hastings, vs. Forristal; taken on call.

53. Hicks vs. Silliman et al.; taken on call.

54. Hancock vs. Tower: 'acen on call.

55. Hatten et al. vs. Hatten et al.; taken on call.

56. Rogers et al. vs. Herron et al.; taken on call.

57. The Coalfield Coal Company, for use, etc., vs. Peck; taken on call.

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58. The People of the the vs. Hatten et al.; taken on call.

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50. The Coalfield Coal Company, for use, etc., vs. Peck; taken on call.

59. The Doores and notions develing attached. For particulars sateras and notions developed to a pood stock of growers and notions develing attached. For particulars sateras and notions developed to a pood stock of growers and notions developed to a pood stock of growers and notions developed to a pood stock of growers and notions developed to a pood stock of growers and notions developed to a pood stock of growers and notions developed to a pood stock of growers and notions developed to a pood stock of growers and notions developed to a pood stock of growers and notions developed to a pood stock of growers and notions developed to a pood stock of growers

tion. Apply to T. CRUUCH, 188 Mather st.

POR SALE—A RAISE OPPURITURITY FOR A druggist—i have a fractions set of drug-store artures; a rare opportunity to go into the drug business in a town of 1.500 inhabitasis with only one drug store. Address at once if you want a bargain. I. H. McG.EW. Wyoming. Ia.

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PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED - 575,000—AN ACTIVE PASTner in a prosperous manufacturing and lumber
business. Mill and yard altuated on the Minassippi
stiver, in the largest city of Southern Minnesots. There
are \$75,000 invessed. An experienced and competent
business man with sufficient capital to take a half,
third, or quarter interest will find this one of the best
openings in the Northwest. There is no limit to the
growth of the business. The active services of the
right man are a leading object. Address communications to MANUFACTUARS. Fribune caffee.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN
with \$4,000 to \$10,000 to take a half or third interest in a paying manufacturing outsiness, and devote his
whole time to the same. First-class references given
and required. Address 0.28, Tribune office.

DARTNER WANTED—WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 to engage in manufacturing staple article. Address 0 72 Tribune office, stating where interview may be had.

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Paliadelphia, and New York. The business is throoughly legitimate, and can be clearly explained in ten
munues. The advertiser will give the best of references here and in New York. Address 0.75, Tribune. PARTNER WANTED—SPLENDID OPPOSED NET To right man with \$15,000 cash to take half interest and financial management of an estandished business. Address for tures days at 63, Tribune office.

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LOST AND FOUND. FOUND-LADY'S PARASOL IN THE TENT OF Gen. Torrence. Can be had by applying at 484 A Gen. Torrence. Can be had by applying a lake-w. Lake-w. Tost-Last Evening. Sept. 10, Between Lakposition Building and Race Brothers' restaurant, one itoman gold carring, with corai rose setting. The finder will od linerally rewarded by leaving it as C. D. Praciock's jeweiry-store, corner state and Washing-

PEALUCK'S jeweiry-store, corner State and Washing-tion-sts.

LOST—ON THE 10TH, ONE DARK-BROWN In horse; head lighter than body: smail sore on right shoulder; olack mane and tail. Any one returning him to its west thirteenth-st. will receive a reward. N. F. PETEKSON.

LOST—SCOTCH TERRIER SLUT; Visit T Light IN color and lively. The flader will be liberally rewarded by returning to set State-st.

LOST—GOING TO OH AT THE EXPOSITION LAST unight a lady's good locket; camee setting; white figure. A suitable reward will be noted for its resure to W. A. GU I NON. Doggest, Bassett & Hillis Company, Lake-st. and Wassh-st.

LOST—A SKYE TERRIER. A LIBERAL REWARD to any one returning him to 470 North Lassale-st.

STRAYED—PROM REAK OF 462 ADAMS-ST. A medium-sized cow, color red, with some white spots on flance and hilps; had long rope around her norms when sale lett. Liberal reward will be paid for cow, or information as to her whereasousts, at above number.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES. PENNOYER & CO., SOUTH WABABH-AV., SOUTH WABABH-AV., SOUTH WABABH-AV., SOUTH WABABH-AV., SIX-Seat Rocksways, Paris Victor

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Express Wagons and Fracks.

Also our unequaled Side-Spring and Elliptic Spring
Buggtos in variety of weights and failes,

Particles TO CJR Aff SPJND Wifth THE TIMES.

A large namoer of first-sians second-hand beiggies, in
perfect order, that we are determined to close out, and
will make prices secondingly. Canopy-Too Fractons
as cost to close.

WANTED—CHKAP FOR CASH—A LADY'S SIDEmaddle; must be in good condition and cheap.

Address O 67, 17,0000 office.

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WANTED—A SWEDISH OR NORWEGIAN to go to St. Joseph Mich., to do general work; must be steady, reliable, and experienced portation furnished free. For particulars address reference, wil, fribmane odec. reference, W I, Iribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family. Is Twenty-eighth-st., between Wabash-av. and State-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL ROUSE work; sweds or Norwarian preferred. Inquire at 1175 Prairie-av. Wages \$3.50 per week. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL
housework. Call early at 177 North Clark-44. WANTED-A YOUNG, STHONG CHEL IN A PROVIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF WANTED-A GIRL AT 77 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. One capable and willing to cook, wash, and trou

WANTED-PERIALE HELP.

WANTED-100 EXPÉRIENCED GIRÉS ON COATS pants vests, overains, and shirts; the ligtest, most conflortable, and pleasant sewing-room in Chicagos highest waters padi; steady work; steam-power tachines, no treadles to work. Apply immediately as totaling factory of CLEMENT & SAYER, 416 to 434 illumnice-av.

WANTED-GERMAN OR SWEDISH NURSE GIRL; good wages. 350 East Chicago-av.
WANTED-AN EXPEMIENCED NURSE GIRL.
Apply at 400 Superior-st.

WANTED-A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS
219 South Sangamon-St. WANTED-SHIRTMAKERS BY HURSSELL SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Book Kespers, Oserks, &co.
SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY
kind in wholesale house, fire-insurance or negrpaper office, or collector, by an experienced, reliable
man, well acquainted in the city, and can furnish Ai
references. Fermaneous more of an object than smary.
Address H 10, Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED—AS OFFICE-CLERK COL-blector, or to drive a light delivery-wegon and do outside work, by a regizable man, well acquainted in tha city, and can Turnish A I references. Address K 54, Tribune office. city, and can furnish a l references. Address & Sa. Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED man in ciothing or country store; apeaks dengine and derman. Address CHARLES KLANS, Waverly, Bremer County, ia.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED drug clerk; married; speaks German; West Side preferred. Address J. FOLBRECHT, corner Liscoin and Websier-ays.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TOUNG MAN OF copyist. Wages no object. Address M 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BUG CLERK BY A young man of experience; is a graduate of medicine and obsarmacy. Speaks German, and can give best of references, both in Europe and America. M 97, Tribune offices.

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man as salesman, or driver of a delivery wagon in a wholesale house. The very best of references can be given. Call at or address at No. 105 Larrabon-st., in store.

STUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD WATCHgood ancesman. Good reference. Address C. L. OffMUUR, Box 1440, 1thscs, N. Y.
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SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED
driver, to drive truck or wagon of any kind. Asfrees JOSEPH OETHOUSE, 146 North Union-45. CITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS Decachman and to do other work about a gentleman's place; long experience and best city references. A 74 Trioune office.

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SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework in small private family. Can give references. North Side preferred. Address O IOA Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SWEDISE STITUATION WANTED-BY A GOOD SWEDISE STITUE TO A GOOD SWEDISE STATE OF THE STRUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST-CLASS
SPREACH COOK; BO WASHING, SAS STATE-SI.
SITUATION WANTED-BY A SOBER WOMAN AS
meat and pastery-cook in hotel or restaurant. Call SITUATION WANTED-TO DO GENERAL BOUSE-work. Address M 80, Tribane onfice. SITUATION WANTED-BY VERY SUPERIOR GIRL to cook, etc.; city or country; good wages desired.

D to cook, etc.; city or country; good wages desired.

185 Twentieth-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIBL TO DO

GEOSTAI housework or second work. Call at \$43

Butterfield-st., near slighteenth.

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Employment Aremotes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—THE WOMAN'S CHRIS
On application of employers—free of quarge, and with
the uses of references, seamstresses, colylisis, tierra,
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board. Also day234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—
commodate two day boarders; references.
355 OHIO-ST.—A VERY HANDSOME ALCOVE
angle room, and board, to responsible parties. South Side.

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Single rooms and board. 44.50 to 48 per week.

Transless, \$1 day. destaurat tiesets 21 meas. \$1.31.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-57.. MIGHT OPposite raimer House—floom and board, 55 to 57
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BOARD-FOR FOUR PERSONS, WITH THREE rooms, in a good location, state terms per week. Address at 77, Trioune office.

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BUGS AND CUCKBOACHES EXTERMINATED BEDBUGS AND COCK BOACRES EXTERMINED TO SCORE AND COCKES Tribune office.

10 CENTS WILL, BUY WHAT EVERY FAMILY
anough have—Patterson's Clother Protector, 124
bearborn-et., Chicago, will save you \$50 per year.
Agents and canvassers can make \$40 per west. Taskmonians from Gardner House, Thos. Marston, of F. M.
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TO EXCHANGE TO EXCHANGE—25,000 MORTGAGES AND 500 Acres sear city. Wast block, outliness groparts, or yacant. Address Y 20. Triothe office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—JEWELHT OB watch for a good row-oost; or will pay smile it a bargain. Address O of, Trioung office.

WILL EXCHANGE 3-STORY AND BASEMINT brick house and barn diake frost) for passing thouse or farm. Address, describing property, O 56, Trioung office.

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Baverly's Theatre, arborn street, corner of Monroe. Tony Paste is double company.

Hooley's Theatre. h street, between Clark and LaSalle. Sale

Union Park Congregational Chu con's Church and School Uncle Tom's Co SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WABANSIA LODGE, No. 100, A. F. and A. M.-legular Communication this (Friday) evening at Ma-oule Hall. 76 Monroe-st., for ousness and work. Vis-ting breshren cordially invited.
J. C. HOWELL, Sec.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1879.

Recent statements that important changes were to be made in the Russian diplo service (meaning the displacement of Gorrs-CHAKOFF) are now officially denied, as simi-lar assertions have been many times within the past few years.

Sixty veterans who fought in Mexico met in this city yesterday and engaged in a pleasant reunion. They indulged in remi-niscences of the days when they marched into the land of the "Greasers," and paid ader rhetorical tributes to the memory of these who were left dead along the line Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico.

tween the Michigan Central and the Canada Southern that will shorten the distance bemiles. The road will probably be built, as a number of prominent Detroit and Canadian capitalists are interested, and municipal bo-

The Hon. ALEXANDES MITCHELL, who is in England, has cabled that he will not accept the nomination for the Governorship of Wisconsin. He means what he says, and the Democracy of his State will now have to call its State Central Committee together and call its State Central Committee together and pick out some other gentleman who has enough money to make a showing in a can-

The Press Censors in both Russia and Germany have probably either returned from their summer vacation, or have re-ceived hints which they have imparted to the several journals within their jurisdiction. At all events, the newspaper war which has raged with considerable severity between these great Empires for the past month has, since the Emperors embraced at Alexandrowe, been growing feebler, until now it is announced that nounced that a truce has been declared.;

raising of funds for the yellow-fever sufferers in Memphis have set their work in motion, and it is stated that from \$8,000 to \$10,000 will ultimately be secured in this city. From Memphis an important statement comes, to the effect that the call for aid alleged to come from the "Ex-Federal Soldiers' Relief ommittee," and which was published yes-rday, is a fraud. No such dispatch was sent through the Memphis Associated Press office, and the parties who originated the scheme are said to be wholly irresponsible and characterless.

plished by the Receivers of the savings banks which suspended in this city about two years ago in clearing off the liability to depositors. The State Savings has declared one divides an orthing has been done by the Bee-Lives the Fidelity has reduced its Bee-Bree the Fidelity has reduced its littles 20 per cent; no cash divided in the limit of the liabilities have a result clear at par; the Individuals; the liabilities have all has the say per cent dividends; the liabilities have all has the say per cent dividends; the liabilities have all has the say per cent of its indebted as; and the German National 25 per cent.

result of the Kilkenny-cat fight at Syracuse is now before the country. Tammany has stood by its threats, Thorn's workers have carried out their purpose, and Lucius Romasson and John Kelly stand before the eople of New York as the Democratic andidates for Governor of that State. The recedings, given elsewhere, show how little access attended the efforts of the peace-

point of elegance, with those of the other body; but they made up in forcible denunciation what they lacked in classic beauty. The delegates were addressed as "Democrats and fellow-traitors," and the Sage of Gramercy Park was alluded and the Sage of Gramercy Park was alluded to as the "trickster of Cipher Alley." KELLY was the principal spokeaman, and bore his honors modestly, predicting that Robinson would be beaten by \$2,000 majority, and stating in the same breath that he himself did not expect to be elected. War has been declared, and Connect's prospects are of the hydrotest.

The Secretary of State, the Hon. WILLIAM M. Evars, has tarried long enough in To-ronto to pay his respects to the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, and to de-liver a speech touching upon the subject which has created so much discussion in the two countries,-that of the Halifax award. Mr. Evants spoke with his customary dignity, and his remarks must have carried to his eners the conviction that the United States proposes to meet such future controversy as may arise in a spirit of fairness, as she has treated the matter in the past. While the estimate of damages had been considered in xcess of the actual financial valuation, yet the United States had been careful that its objection should not be confounded with any pecuniary estimate. The Secretary was warmly received and his speech frequently applanded, and, while the sentiments of approbation may have come largely from the resident Americans, it is evident that the Canadians present joined in the manifesta-tions of approval. They no doubt had received a larger and more satisfactory explanation of the reciprocal relations between Canada and the United States than they had before enjoyed.

IMPORTANCE OF THE OHIO SENATORSHIP News comes from Ohio that the Democrats have abandoned all hope of electing Gen. Ewing Governor, and that this gentleman's Ewino Governor, and that this gentleman's friends are now bending all their energies in the direction of the Legislature, with the hope that a Democratic majority in that body may be secured to elect him to the United States Senate. Senator Thurman, whose term expires in March, 1881, will join in this effort to elect a Democratic majority in the Legislature, even at the sacrifice of the State ticket, with the hope that he will be the successful candidate. All the Democratic managers in the State, once persuaded that they cannot elect their State ticket, will distribute their efforts and enter into all manner of trades to secure a majority in the Legislature in order to save something from he general wreck. This is a common political trick whenever a Legislature is to be chosen which elects a United States Senator. The Republicans of Ohio should not permit themselves to be deceived by the Democratic managers, either. State or local. From present appearances, Mr. Fos rgn needs no sacrifices in the Legislature, and would certainly be the last man to ask any, in order to secure his own election. On the other hand, it is nearly as important that the Republicans should elect the next United States Senator as their next Governor, though the former will not have so much im-mediate influence upon the National strug-gle of next year. The Republicans canno begin too soon, however, to recover thei standing in the United States Senate, if they would surely avert the menace of the ex-Confederates in their designs upon National legislation. The election of a Republican President next year by a "Solid North" against the "Solid South," which is the present outlook, will undoubtedly restore the House of Representatives to the Repub-licans, but it will not be possible to secure such National legislation as the Southern question now seems to demand so long as the Democrats retain the Senate by a decided party majority. The time and places for be-ginning the work to regain the Senate are this year and the two States of Ohio and New York.

New York.

There are now forty-three Democrats the Senate, counting Davis of Illinois, and thirty-three Republicans. Twenty-five vacancies occur in 1881, of which eleven seats are now filled by Republicans and fourteen by Democrats. Of the eleven outgoing Republicans one vacancy (that of Bruce of publicans one vacancy (that of BRUCE of Mississippi) is almost certain to be filled by the election of a Democrat; JEFFERSON DAVIS is the favorite candidate for that seat. Of the fourteen outgoing Democrats, six are from Northern States, viz.: McDonald of Indiana, Earon of Connecticut, Randolph of New Jersey, Kenan of New York, Thurman of Ohio, Wallace of Pennsylvania. On the present division, and with the present tendency, five of these vacancies should be filled by Republicans. On this basis there would be a gain in 1881 of four Republic in the Senate, which would make the divis in that body thirty-seven Republicans and thirty-nine Democrats. Twenty-six vacan-cies will occur in 1883,—eleven Republican and fifteen Democratic. Of the eleven Re publicans who go out in 1883, KELLOGG's seat from Louisiana will probably be sacrificed to a Democrat. Of the fifteen Democrats, three are from Northern States, viz.: DAVIS of Illinois, McPherson of New Jersey, Groven of Oregon; and if all of these three and the Democrats only thirty-seven, not-withstanding the loss of a Republican in Louisiana; if only two Republicans should the casting vote would be with the Vice-President. It will be seen, however, that it will not be possible, except through some great and unexpected revolution in the politics of the South, for the Republicans to gain the Senate before 1883, and then only by electing, every Senator whom they can reasonably hope to elect. Hence the National imporance of making an equal fight for the Sen-torship and the Governorship in Ohio this year, and heading off Ewing in the one as well as the other.

well as the other.

If the Republicans carry the next Presidential election, their success will be due in about equal part to the conservative dread of financial revolution at the hands of the Soft-Money Democrats and of political revolution at the hands of the Southern Bourbons. The election of a Republican President and one House of Congress will serve to protect the financial interests of the country from the demagogs, but it will not enable the Government to take any further legislative measures for enforcing the Constitutional Amendments in the South, and protecting all classes and shades of voters in the exercise of their political rights. The unblushing frauds, the deliberate nullification, and the

said the proper place to begin is to reform the Congressional officeholders, as a means for securing such Nationali egislation as will for securing such National; egislation as will give equal rights to all voters, protect their lives when they seek to exercise their political rights, and guarantee the enforcement of the laws and the collection of the revenue in Southern States as well as Northern States. It certainly looks as though

this will soon become a National accessity it would be desirable, if it were possible now. To attain this purpose, no more Democratic Senators must be elected from States that have no sympathy with the Southern spirit of intolerance and nulltica-tion. Ohio should prepare this year to send a Republican to the United States Senate as a Republican to the United States Senate as well as elect a Republican Governor; and, if the Democrats of that State have really given up the hope of electing Ewing Governor, and propose to concentrate their efforts upon the election of a Democratic majority in the Legislature, the Republican managers should make the same effort to elect their several legislative tackets which they are making on behalf of the State. they are making on behalf of the State

THE CABUL MASSACRE. The recent news from Afghanistan indicate that the English have before them a difficult undertaking in their attempt to manage the affairs of that country. Past experience with its people should have taught the English that they could not expect to control Afghanistan without the constant presence of an overwhelming force. For many years a state of predatory war has existed along the frontier which separates India from Afghanistan. Repeated expeditions have been sent by the English against the Afghan tribes. These expeditions have been uni-formly successful, but they have all been met by the mountaineers with hardihood, courage, and, above all things, with a spirit especially hostile to everything like English domination. The march of a British army to Cabul in 1839, and the massacre of every individual composing it, except one, during its forced retreat from the country, was but an illustration on a large scale of the bitter antagonism which the people of the bitter antagonism which the people of Afghanistan have constantly shown to English interference in their affairs. In resisting the English the Afghans have not only shown great courage and endurance, but, in the circumstances which preceded and attended the massacre referred to, they have evinced their dislike to the English by treachery and cruelty which is without a parallel even among the most savage tribes. Ever since the Treaty of Gaudamak was concluded the British Cabinet has been warned by the public press and by Englishmen best qualified to judge, that neither YAKOOB Khan nor his people could be relied on to comply with the provisions of the treaty. At the very time that Lord CRANBROOK congratulated the Governor-General of India upon the successful close of the war and the satisfactory peace which had just been de clared, Sir Heney Rawlinson, a member of the India Council, and, without exception the most learned Englishman in Indian affairs warned the British people, in one of the London periodicals, that what had already been done in Afghanistan was simply a be-ginning. He insisted that Candahar should not be evacuated, as had been determined and claimed that it was necessary to take possession of and occupy the whole country as a prevention against Russian aggression, and as the only means by which the English The news from Cabul and the reported

movement of troops in that direction from every available point within reach bodes evil to the British taxpayer. No official statement that we know of has been made of the cost of the war just terminated. It may safely, however, be put at not less than \$25,000,000. If the views of Sir Henry RAWLINSON are correct,—and few Englishmen who are not carried away by the glamour of Lord BEACONSFIELD's policy doubt them,the British Empire has now a long, bloody, and costly war before it. The events occurring in Cabul make it evident that Great Britain can only control Afghanistan by its armed occupation to the foot of the Hindoo Koosh Mountains. But, supposing Afghanistan subdued and occupied, can the English rest with this? Will circumstances permit them to halt after acquiring full possess. mit them to halt after acquiring full possession of the country? We think not. By the Anglo-Turkish Convention, Great Britain has acquired the right of control over Asiatio furkey, whenever she chooses to exercise it Referring to the map, it will be seen tha Persia, extending, as it does, from the Cas-pian Sea to the Persian Gulf, and separating Turkey in Asia from Afghanistan, com every direct route to India except that of th Suez Canal. Russia has now a large force on the Atrek River, the northern boundary of Persia. Its ostensible purpose is to operate against the Tekki Turcomans, but it has recently received orders from St. Petersburg to confine its efforts to the vicinity of the Atre River. Russia has also concluded a recent treaty with Persia, by which she is placed on the same intimate footing with that country as Great Britain. Since the late visit of the Shah to St. Petersburg the sympathies of Persia have clearly been with the Russians, but these sympathies have been held somewhat in check by British influence, all powerful until recently at the Persian Court. It is probable that the real contest between England and Russia for Asiatic supremacy will be decided in Persia. So long as England contribution her ascendency

long as England can maintain her ascendency in Persia, her power in Asia and everything necessary to its maintenance, after the taking possession of Afghanistan, will be assured. Under no circumstances can Groat Britain permit any other Power to acquire a leading influence in Persia, unless she is willing to abandon all she has gained in Asiatic Turkey, as well as everything she is striving to obtain in Afghanistan. If she permits this, her influence in Asia Minor and Armenia is an everyth honor, the direct routes to India will influence in Asia Minor and Armenia is an empty honor, the direct routes to India will be beyond her control, and the expenditures of money and sacrifice of life she has made in Afghanistan will have been useless and criminal. The growing sympathy of Persia for the Russians, which has recently become so apparent, will doubtless render active interference by Great Britain in Persian affairs recensive at no distant day. She has crossed necessary at no distant day. She has crossed the Indus and embarked in the search for a scientific frontier, and she cannot stop in the presence of her powerful rival for Asiatic supremacy until she has obtained control from the Mediterranean

very attempt Great Britain may make to estore her influence in Persia she will be sed by Russian intrigue, and, if need be, Russian troops. Every step that she crakes will be bitterly met by Russian influence, and every success she achieves, whether by diplomacy or war, will only be obtained by efforts greater perhaps than any she has for centuries been called on to

ghans on Maj. Cavaonant in Cabul, and the rapid march of British troops in that the rapid march of British troops in that direction, are the precursors of the long-expected conflict between Great Britain and Russia in Central Asia. English pluck, energy, and tenacity, combined with English wealth and English skill, will doubtless succeed in the end; but this success will be attended with sacrifices which Great Britain, under present circumstances, can ill afford. The search for a scientific frontier for India was an unfortunate conception, and the present indications are that this frontier can only be found on the western boundary of Persia or the eastern limit of Asiatic Turkey. The ultimate cost of the search to the British people can scarcely be estimated.

THE WICKED NEPHEW OF A SLIPPERY The slippery character of Sam Thiden and the absolutely unscrapulous manner in which he violates business agreements are shown by his peculiar treatment of Mr. Finide in the matter of the New York Elevated Railroad Company's stock. In this dishonorable operation, as in nearly all the other dishonorable operations of TILDEN, the wicked nephew, PELTON, seems to have been put forward as the cat's-paw to rake the chest nuts out of the fire. The nephew PELTON lives with his uncle at Gramercy Park, and is his factotum, his automaton, his alter ego. The slippery uncle sits in his library and pulls the strings which make this automator move. Without any conscience, without moral purpose, without even an intellectual effort, he does every-day the rascally work which is planned for him in the morning, blindly and without question. It is enough for him that he is ordered to do it and paid for doing it, and he does it with a shamelesness that comes of long experience and practice in the dirty work. He seems to be as much the property of Mr. Thous as any portion of the latter's chattels. He appears to be bound to him body and soul as tightly as Faust was bound to Mephistopheles. He is aptly described by Mr. Fig. o in his stinging letter to the New York World in the following words: "As I wish to give every man his due, I must say, in regard to those other matters which have become so notorious, that I think PELTON had more that his share of the odium. A man who not only uses ciphers, but is himself a cipher, is hardly a proper subject of public indignation. PELTON is simply clay in the hands of the potter. He does nothing of himself; he does not even think for himself. Whatever Mr. Tilden thinks he thinks; himsel. Whatever Mr. Tilden thinks he thinks: whatever Mr. Tilden wishes him to say he says; or, if Mr. Tilden wishes him to say anything, he keeps silent. So far as be appears in any public transaction, he is merely the outward impersonation of the invisible presence behind. And yet poor Perrow had to bear the odium of all the things which have been found out. He is the 'wicked partner' who is the convenient scapegoat for the sins of 'the company.' Strange that he should do such naughty things, while his venerable uncle, who is almost too good for this world, sits in his library, serenely unconscious of what is going on under his own roof, and grieved to the heart at the waywardness of the youth whom to the heart at the waywardness of the youth who he has reared with such tender care !"

Whatever contempt the general public may have for the contine who thus sells himself and volumenty agrees to bear any odium for a price, it will feel an intensified contempt for his owner and proprietor. If the scapegoat Pelzon was kicked out of the orable and disgraceful breach of faith, what amount of kicking would make compensation for the rescality of the uncle who employed and paid him for the dirty job? If the community feels a contempt for the nephew. what words will express the contempt for the uncle? If it were not for the flagrant breach of financial honor which characterizes TILDEN's stock operation, there would be something almost ludicrous in the sight of this foolish old man, with one foot in the grave, sitting in his library at Gramercy Park and going through with all this pantominery and mummery, as if the public were not long ago aware of the man in the box who makes Punch go through with his antics! Mr. Fixed says in his letter: "This sort of byplay or pantomime may deceive the public, but it only amuses those who know the rela-tions of the two parties." It does not deceive the public. They see the uncle behind the nephew as clearly as the audience sees the wicked Don Juan behind Leporello when the unscrupulous knave performs the work of the more unscrupulous master. One man may deceive another for a long time. He may even deceive his neighbors or his personal friends; but in matters that have a general interest it is impossible to deceive the whole public for any length of time Mr. FIELD's revelation of TIMDEN'S character is no revelation to them. The people of this country took the full measure of the man after the last Presidential campaign. They saw him then hiding away in his retreat at Gramerey Park. They saw the nephew whom he put forward and the secret springs with which he was manipulated. They know the utter falseness and trickery of the man. They know that when the nephew, PELTON, performs any particularly dishonorable act he is doing it at the bidding of TILDEN. They know that when PELTON is cought in the act of lying and stealing-ind his violation of the agreement with the New York Elevated Raiiroad Company involved

both—that he is lying and stealing for his uncle, not for himself. until it had swept off the whole brood of GULLYS and that class, it would be a special Providence that would call for a National Thanksgiving. The exposure of TILDEN's duplicity in the stock job throws a strong light upon the nefarious conspiracy to steal the Presidency Six years ago the Democracy of Wisconsin made a fusion with the Grangers, called themselves Anti-Monopolists, and elected Taxlon Governor. Now the same party nominates for by the purchase of Electoral votes, in which PELTON appeared as the manipulator of the cipher dispatches and the purveyor of the funds in TILDEN'S Governor. Now the same party nominates for Governor the richest man and the head of the biggest railroad in the State. Was ever such a flop heard of before? Only one thing can equal it, and that is the brassy plank in the platform deciaring that "the Democratic party adheres to the fluancial doctrine which it established, that the constitutional currency of the country, and the basis of all other, should be gold and silver." Two years ago the party which makes this claim ran for Governor J. B. Mallory, a fat-lunatic, and backed him up with a soft-soap, soft-money platform. bar'l. It will be remembered that his po-litical rascality antedates his financial ras-cality. It will be remembered that when the political corruption was brought home to his very doors he disclaimed all knowledge of it, and was very sure that his nephew had acted upon his own authority, altho he was his private secretary and resided under the same roof with him. The cunning old fox even affected indignation towards the nephew, and yet, after that nephew was ex-posed, after his attempted briber had been proved, after it was shown that he had been Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, got his vindication in the following plank of the Madison platform:
The Democratic party is unalterably opposed to the assumption or the payment by the United States of any claims of any character to States or individuals engaged in or supporting the late Rebellion against the Union, resulting from or growing out of the injury or destruction of property in war. egotiating to purchase Electoral votes, after was discovered that he was guilty of rimes which would forever bar him from the confidence of upright men. Mr. Tilden made him his confidential agent in the manipulation of the Elevated Railroad stock, and it was understood by the Company that he did nothing without instructions from his uncle. As Mr. Finio says:

"Mr. Tilden took the papers, and after a day

in business affairs, and desired the stock to be put in the name of his nephew, William T. Pairon. This young man I did not know even by sight. Mr. This young man I did not know even by sight. Mr. This introduced him to me as an excellent man of business,—just the one we wanted. But when Mr. This came to testify before the Congressional Committee, he admitted that at this very time he knew (although the public did not know till months afterwards) all about his transactions in regard to the cipher-dispatches! Yet, knowing this, he presented to me a man who had attempted bribery, and so here guilty of a crime, as one worthy of my condience, and the one whem he specially chose to represent himself!"

There can be but one inference from suc guilty knowledge, namely: that Mr. Trades himself was the man who went into the market to buy Electoral votes, and sought to steal the Presidency; and that "he is a man so given to 'ways that are dark,' to cunning and deceit, that his very nature is so false and treacherous that he cannot be trusted either in business or in politics; and that the man or the party that intrusts either in-terest or honor to his keeping is sure to be petrayed."

THE DE KALB FARCE It may be accepted as a foregone conclusion that GULLY, the murderer of the brave girl Cornella Chisola, will be acquitted, though the evidence is so overwhelming against him that it would convict him in any Northern State, or in any community where the processes of justice are not interfered with by the threats of the mob. The evidence of Mrs. Chisola, the mother of the deceased girl, was direct and positive as to the identity of Gully as the murderer of her daughter, and the evidence of the physicians was just as positive that she died of the wounds inflicted by that cowardly wretch. Not a scintilla of svidence has been developed by the defense that contradicts or even discredits a line of the testimony, and yet there is every indication that the jury will fail to convict. The town of De Kalb, as the trial nears its close, is filling up with the same gang of lawless ruffisms, brandishing their arms and drinking whisky, who swarmed in there the day before Judge Causoun and his bray, daughter and little son were slaughtered by them. Since their arrival not one of the witnesses summoned by the prosecution has had the courage to confirm Mrs. Chisola's testimony, though every one of them in their communic with the prosecuting attorney, prior to the trial, had done so. They were all afflicted with a treacherous lapse of memory that is simply absurd, and suggests a disgusting comment upon the vaunted bravery of Mis-

to the request, as any other murderers would

have done. No arrest, no bail; a gang of

indicted murderers at large for nearly three years, swarming into De Kalb to intimidate

jurors, dancing attendance in the court-room to intimidate witnesses, and going off on for-hunts with the Court, Sheriff, and jury, which, under the law, should now be

trying these scoundrels for murder!

Such is justice in the State of Mis

sissippi! Such is the boasted honor and

chivalry of the Southron whom the

Okolona States exalts and whom its editor has the temerity to come into a Northern

city to eulogize! And these are the bar-

barians who shoot their political opponents

in the back, who riddle defenseless women

with bullets because they would try to save

their unarmed parents from a moo, who

murder little children incapable of offense, and whom no Court in Mississippi dares arrest

or punish! These are the men who are

making the South solid against the North,

who intimidate Courts, who rule with the

shotgun, and who send their CHALMERSES to

Congress to spout their hatred of the Government. That the Government has

not long ago stamped out this diabolism shows that it possesses

infinit patience. If the people of the North

do not sweep them out of all possibility of

the control of even the smallest office in the

National Government it will show that they are recreant to their present duty and criminally careless of future danger. Mississippi has deliberately lowered herself to a plane of barbarism that merits the scorn and con-

tempt of every civilized community. If the

present epidemic of yellow-fever would ravage that section and not stay its destruction

What is Democracy? What does the word mean? Does it stand for one set of ideas and principles in New York, and another set of ideas and principles in Ohio, Mississippi, and Wiscon-

sissippians. Already one of the jurors is conveniently sick, and the others are not slow in manifesting their alarm at the sig-nificant assembling of GULLY's ruffians. The these jurors, if they convict GULLY, will take their lives in their own hands, and, warned by past experience, they are not slow in comprehending it. Under such circumstances as these, it is evident that the widow ed mother has made her journey to Missi sippi in vain. Her daughter's murder will remain unavenged of justice. It may be strange even if she herself does not pay the penalty for her courage in testifying to the guilt of those brutal monsters. The sooner such a disgusting farce is over the better. Horrible as this is, it is not all. In summoning certain witnesses, among them PHIL GULLY, a brother of the murderer on trial, it rania: and Jowns, of Texas. was developed that they and several others, thirty-two in all, were indicted by the

Grand Jury over two years ago for mur-der, and these indictments still remain in the hands of the Sheriff. These parties have never been tried for murder. They have never been arrested. No warrants even have ever been issued. The Court had not The Clerk had not courage enough to write them. The Sheriff had not courage enough to serve them. Between candidate. them all, they plucked up courage enough to politely request the murderers to make their appearance if they were ever called upon, and the murderers politely acceded

No Republican orator can speak half so eloquently for his cause as the gaping wounds of the murdered Carsollas, unless they are avenged.—
New York Sun.

The OHISOLMS will be avenged, but not by the fox-hunting officers of justice in Kemper County. The people of the North will take the contract of punishing the Southern brutes who murdered the Chisolms. The press will put a tongue in every wound of Chisolm's to error tongue in every wound of Chisolat's to cry the stones in the North to mutiny and rage. Those wounds will stump for the Republican party in every State north of Maxon and Dixon

the Southern wing of the party solely responsi-ble for buildozing will never work. As long as Northern doughfaces and Southern buildozers built together in Congress, and swing a majority, the Northern people with hate them both. The only way the North can punish Southern De-

EUGENE HALE was a candidate for the Legi lature in Maine, and, what is more, he was elected. The next thing heard of Evenns will probably be that he is a candidate for the United States Senate to succeed the venerable HAMLIN, whose term expires March 3, 188L

When voting is to be done in Congress Northern doughfaces are friendly enough with Southern buildozers. But, when the people are to do the voting, Northern doughfaces have not one word to offer in defense of the South.

The Democracy North and the Democracy South cannot be divided. They are one party, and as one they must be punished for political murders, tissue-ballots, treason, stratagems,

CYRUS W. FIELD was congratulating himsel

D. D. Field, Jin Fisk's lawyer, is menaging the New York boom for Mr. Justice Figlip, of California, another Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

PERSONALS.

The son of John Bright is at Newport. John G. Whittier is at West Ossi

sin! The platform of the New York De vention is a rebute of the party in half a en other States, in no two of which does Be

morney mean the same thing. The Det of Ohlo are struck at in this plank:

of Ohlo are struck at in this plank:

The Democracy believe now, as they have always believed, in gold and silver as the constitutional money of the country.

The Democrats of Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, and four other Southern States are condemned in this plank:

We demand honest elections and an honest count of the votes. Never again, by fraud or force, shall the popular will be set aside to gratify unscrupations partisans.

The Democrats of Wisconsin, who have just nominated the richest man and biggest railroad owner in the Northwest for Governor, are directly slapped in the face in this plank:

The rights of the people should be scrupulously grarded from the encroachments of capital and, the despotic greed of corporations.

And the old Andrew Jackson Democrata, who hate Civil-Service reform, are attacked, in

ho hate Civil-Service reform, are attacked in

this plank:

We look with shame and sorrow on the disgraceful repudiation of their professions of Civil-Service
reform by the Executive and his supporters.

We might stretch out the comparison indefinitly. But the above will do. The people will
want to know what spite the Democrats of New
York have against their political helpers in other
States.

The Democracy of Wisconsin don't think much of the Democracy of Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, as the following plank in the Madison platform shows:

The Democracy of Wisconsin denounce and condemn whatever of intimidation, violence, or fraud has been practiced by lawless and unscrubulous partisans on either side, and wherever done; they also etigmatize as wicked, attractions, and demanding summary and condign punishment all seeds of violence on political adversaries. They would for all such, pursue the remedies given by law; and they call upon the authorities of the States and localities where any auch offenses have been perpetrated to justify the law and unrelentingity prosecute and punish the offenders.

What do the Democracy of Louisjana, Missis-

What do the Democracy of Louisians, Missis-slppi, and South Carolina think of the Democ racy of Wisconsini We hope the Southern Democrats understand that their Wisconsin brethren speak in this way because they must, brethren speak in this way because they must,— because the storm of popular indignation against them, if they shirked the issue, would sweep them out of existence. The Wisconsin Demo-crats admit a state of feeling against them which they cannot resist. They are trying to break the force of it by crying, "Stop, thief!" But they know that the intelligent people of that State will never elevate the companions of political assasins to power. The demand of the Wisconsin Democrats for the punishment of the Southern buildozers is particularly ill-timed, the farce of the Kemper County trial being in progress at the very moment when the word

Since it is settled that the Republicans have elected the whole California delegation, the politicians are ciphering to see where it leaves the balance of power in Congress. All the States having elected, the House would now be full except for the existence of two vacancies caused by death. One is in New York. in CLARKSON POTTER'S district, to which ALEX-ANDER SMITH, Republican, was elected last fall. He died the night of the election. The other is in the Fifth District of Iowa, RUSH CLARK having died during the last session. Leaving these out of the count, the Democrata have 148 members, the Republicans 131, and the Nationals 13,—total, 291. Should the Republicans hold the vacant New York and Iowa districts this fall, as they are most likely to do, they will have 133 memthey are most likely to do, they will have 133 members, and the Democrats will have 148, or one more than a majority of the House. In this calculation the following are classed as Greenbackers: Messrs. Lows, of Alabama; Forstrie, of Illinois; De La Mattr, of Indiana; Weaver and Gillette, of Iowa; Ladd and Murch, of Maine; Ford, of Missouri; Russell, of North Carolina; Kellet and Yocum, of Pennsylvania; and Jows, of Texas.

The "Original" Jacons, of New York, didn't dare to make himself the compromise candi-date between TILDEN and Tammany in New York. There were two reasons for his declina-tion. In the first place, he belongs to Saw TH.DEN, and must obey his master; and, in the second place, be was an original Know-Nothing. date for the Presidency from the steps of the Brooklyn City-Hall. It wouldn't have looked

If Hanny Gully, now on trial to Mississippi, and his associates in the marder of the Cursolar family, escape justice through the notency of political sympathy, the effect on the next Presidential election in favor of the Republican ticket will not be small.—New York Sun.

Hanny Gully is so busy fox-hunting that he hasn't time to think of justice, but it's his impression that nobody in Kemper County cares to testify against him. Justice be hanged! Tally-ho!

The attempt of Northern Democrats to make the Southern wing of the party solely recoveri

nocracy is to vote against Northern Democracy.

The distress of a certain newspaper which makes a specialty of scandalous and disgusting crimes about the picture of "The Circassian Beauty" in the Exposition is quite pathetic.

on his smashing letter on SAM TILDES, when up popped DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and spoiled it all by reminding the public that he still lived.

The Republican column is forming with its left wing resting on Maine and its right on California, and will move South at the earliest

"The Swiss Family Robinson," of New York haven't any romance to brag of.

Mr. Jacobs is a very fortunate man,

The profits from the sale of Mrs. Lan

Queen Isabella will be present at Kin Syracuse ought to have been arrested for sorderly conduct.

John Kelly is very fond of crow. We re-

Where is David Davis? Has he gone

West to grow up with the country?

The head of the New York Democracy is

The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has gone

to Washington, to remain several days.
"Cross-eyed Democrats" is what Senator
Zach Chandler calls the Maine Greenbackers.

Archbishop Purcell's health is following his late bank; or, in other words, it is failing.

The inhabitants of Boston are amusing

Sarah Bernhardt experiences a good deal of difficulty in finding enough of herself to put a

In view of the very distressing news from fains, Lecius Robinson has half a mind to bot

The first Knight created by Queen Vici

was Sir George Stephen, and he has just died at the age of 85 years.

Anthony Trollope is said to be the writer of the sketches, "Our Old Nebility," in the half-penny Liberal Echo.

We conclude, from the pleasing way in which Nieholas Smith advertises himself, that he is the one altogether lovely.

the one altogether lovely.

Justice Field, the brother of Cyrus W.
Field, is large, somewhat bald, his hair curing a
little, and his beard is curly.

One of the most charming writers of

Mrs. Thompson, wife of the Secretary of

Holloway, the English pill-maker, is about

Hollowsy, the English ball-maker, is about to expend \$2,000,000 for the erection and endowment of a college for women near London.

Longfellow is a grandfather. His grandson, born last Monday, is named after its father and paternal grandfather, Richard H. Dana.

Miss Lonisa M. Alcott was the first woman

Miss Louisa M. Alcott was the first woman to register in the Town of Concord, Nass., in order to vote for members of the School Committee.

Misery loves company. Mr. Ewing is somewhat consoled by the fact that the New York Democrats have finally made their nomination.

Mr. Tilden is losing ground in the South, and, if we understand the temper of that section, its favorite ticket would be Barksdale and Gully.

An exchange says: "Cincinneti has a new paper devoted to the interests of lame animals." In other words, it supports the Ewingstee, we app-

Langtry wears No. 5 shoes, and, as Mr. Langtry is suing for a divorce, we suspect that she has been

The Smith family had a reunion in New Jersey the other day. It is the first time in its his-tory that the people in that State outnumbered the

A rumor that Mrs. Stewart is to marry

agein is in circulation, but it has, perhaps, been started by Judge Hilton to depress the price of the Stewart body.

The furniture of " Cedar Croft," the home

of the late Bayard Taylor, is being moved to New York, where Mrs. Taylor and daughter expect to

The friends of Mr. Gully, the party who

Capt. Lord William Beresford, A. D. C. has been given the Victoria Cross for conspicuous galiantry in saving the life of a Sargeant at Uland, at the imminent risk of his own.

The Rev. Henry Morgan declared last Sur-day that the first church in Boston which carries on a lottery this season, in whatever form, shall be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

Mr. Carlyle is in much better health, and intends writing a record of his life, having Frosts as his condition. He will not trust himself to the tender mercies of a possible Forster.

It is said that the Duke of Argyll proposed

It is said that the Duke of Argyn propagate and was accepted by telegraph. He is about to marry the widow of Maj. A. Anson, M. P. She is the daugnter of the Bishop of St. Athana.

The Grand Duke Alexis has accompanied

his mother, the Empress of Russia, to Jugenheim. She is in poor health, but the voyage is undertaken as well for the purpose of finding him a wife.

A Michigan tramp, who has been shot at five times by farmers' wives, says he has only to watch the end of the gun to avoid the contents, as a woman always shuts both eyes when she pulls the

trigger.
Whitelaw Reid is said to be engaged in

marriage to Miss Huntington, a daughter of C. F. Huntington, President of the Central Pacific Rail-road. Mr. Reid traveled with Mr. Huntington's

family in a private car during his late trip to Cali-

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, has a fine

complexion, is of medium size, and has white side-whiskers. When he is speaking he is always in earnest. Looking straight at his opponent, he uses clear, correct English in an energetic manner; but he has no magnetism.

Six Moses Monteflore is beginning his

plans for the restoration of the Jews to Palestin The land in front of the "Judah Torah houses"

to be prepared for cultivation. The rocks will be removed, terraces built, as in Solemon's time,

large cistern constructed for supplying water, and a beautiful versuda placed in front of all the

The particular fabries that women persist in wearing cost their husbands and fathers enormously. The imports of silk manufactures at the port of New York during August, 1879, amounted in value to \$2,331,077, an increase of \$50,120 over the same month last year, and a decrease of \$55,941 from the imports of August, 1877. The principal articles included in the August list are as follows: Sulks, \$1,295,247; satins, \$35,191; crapes, \$39,977; velvets, \$100,192; ribbons, \$245,305; laces, \$98,149; braid and bindings, \$171,627; silk and cotton, \$235,499.

Maj. Cavagnari, who was killed at Cabul, was a man of marked ability. He was the son of a Genoese who settled in London after the overthrow of Napoleon I. He entered the military service of the East India Company in 1848, and was admitted to Companionship in the Order of the Star of India in 1877. He was the second member of the embassy which last year was stopped at the Khyber Pass by the Afghans, and was the officer who went forward to parley with the Ameer's sentinels. During the war he was always at the front when there was any fighting to be done, and at the close of hostilities he negotiated and signed the treaty of peace. Jin person, Maj. Cavagnard was small, slight, and delicately formed.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
New York, Sept. 11.—Arrived, steam
State of Indiana, from Glasgow; Dousn,
Bremen; Baltic, from Liverpool; and More

Fremen: Baltic, from lavery.

from Antwerp.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Arrived, steamships.

Utopia and Scotia, from New York, and Hiberals, from Baltimore.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 11.—Arrived, the steamship Scandinavian, from Liverpool.

boness. Various other arrangements will be ma to promote the comfort of inmates of the dwe

is on trial for the murder of Judge Chisolm. him as one of the worthlest and most res

Dr. Michael Willis, formerly Pris

Knox College. Toronto, died a few days Glasgow, Scotland, where his remains w terred.

the Navy, is greatly improved in health, the ain-air in Virginia having agreed with her.

stories for children is Charles Foster editor of the New York Sportsman.

hemselves with a carious game which the

er, of course, to "Old Crow."

reet on.

"bari"-head alias S. J. Tilden.

Miss Rachael Sanger, the London actross as arrived in New York. The Murderer of Co Pictured as a 'N The University of Athens has made Gen etta a Doctor of Philosophy.

Question of the hour in Syracuse; "Did elle Dispo on have your pocket picked?"

While His Counsel Pie held Law

AULLY'S

About It, No M

the Jury

The North Has but

Evidence In, Speeches

A Detective Wins a Mu and Becovers \$50

THE CHISOLM De KALB, Miss., Sept. 11. DE KAIR, Miss., Sept. 11.
evening the Court came in a
the Bench, the jury having
taken their places in the cha
was able to sit and listen toshort time. Several witness
the character of the defenda
Thomas J. Morton, A. Calv
S. U. Perrine, J. R. Browns,
testified to having known forty years, and they gave to as to his quiet, peaceable char docility of disposition. Aft the defendant had been suff counsel for the defense, at tion and a reference to the t relief through the court-rooment, and Judge Morris, i made a request of the Cou to visit the jail in which the for the purpose of inspectin Court ordered the prisoners removed, and allowed the r Capt. Ford, the Public Pr

that a little rebutting evid duced in the morning, ready TO 60 TO TH The Court then adjourned to noon, as which hour the Cothe proceedings begun. Mirecalled by the prosecution condition of the jail and doors before and after the of testimany closed the evid and the argument began.

The Prosecuting-Attorney his opening to the jury at 3 three-quarters of an hour history of the case from brought-the minds of the jution of the terrible facts promoted on the case from and Clay Chisolm, the mother of and Clay Chisolm, the to direct evidence, he said, of the process of the case from the ca

direct evidence, he said, of the Cornella Chisolm came to jury believed this evidence, from the conclusion that the GUILTY OF THE CRO

He then called attention facts, such as the defendant around and at the jail for at and engaged in the mob.
diagram of the jail, and sho
the parties and the casing
with shot. He closed his re peal to right and justice uphold the law under the

Mr. Thomas H. Woods of on behalf of the defense. I from the testimony the f were only acting to defe and to unhold the law town to help the Sheriff murderers of John W. Gull He stated that there had become to the Country of the Cou by the injustice, tyranny, men composing the opposition will be desired the composition will be desired that the law shot

the murderers, and they on arresting them. The owed. He claimed that the N. N. Chisolm established therefore, the defendant of the reckiess acts of others, to the fact that, while se testified that the defendant which killed Cornelis Chisoled that he had not fired at the appeal to the fact at the chicoles. an appeal to the jury to in this matter, and to do inflict a wound upon their Col. Meek, of Columbi

argument for the defense a guent appeal for the life of The tide of eloquence Morris, of Vicksburg, who MOT UNDER IN beyond the \$5,000 bail it arrest. He rode a few horseback each night and morning at the opening seemed to be at him or seemed to would be in his each morning. As a matt ways promptly in his place been had there been in his conviction no one can tell. no deep dismay on his part ous friends and relatives of the trial on account of his law. The acquittal was a the prosecution had fair extion from the beginning. Henry W. Gully, the dmeans a desperate-lookin trary, he has a pleasant fa NOT UNDER

THE ARG

er, the London actres-Athens has made Gam

our in Syracuse: "Did y fond of crow. We re-Davis? Has he gone New York Democracy is

S. J. Tilden. ler H. Stephens has gone aln several days. rats " is what Senator all's health is following ber words, it is failing. of Boston are amusing

enough of herself to put a

Old Nobility," in the half-

brother of Cyrus W. t hald, his hair curting a charming writers of

wife of the Secretary of proved in health, the mount-ng agreed with her. glish pill-maker, is about for the erection and endow-

randfather. His grand-, is named after its father ar. Richard H. Dana. ott was the first woman mpany. Mr. Ewing is the fact that the New York

: " Cincinnati has a per interests of lame animals." parts the Ewingstee, we supformerly Principal of

is, formerly Principal of o, died a few days ago at

ily had a reunion in New It is the first time in its his-

firs. Stewart is to marry on, but it has, perhaps, beer on to depress the price of the

" Cedar Croft," the ho

fr. Gully, the party who her of Judge Chisolm, regard sorthlest and most respected

lam Beresford, A. D. C., restorts Cross for conspicuous slife of a Sergeant at Ulund, of his own.

Morgan declared last Sun-ch in Boston which carries on , in whatever form, shall be ent of the law. much better health, and ord of his life, having Fronce will not trust himself to the

o Duke of Argyll proposed y telegraph. He is about to tal. A. Anson, M. P. She is lahop of St. Athans. to Alexis has accompanied

cess of Russia, to Jugenheim, but the voyage is undertaken to of finding him a wife. up, who has been shot at wives, says he has only to gun to avoid the contents, as s both eyes when sile pulls the

is said to be engaged in atington, a daughter of C. P. ilt of the Central Pacisic Rail-veled with Mr. Huntington's ar daring his late trip to Cali-

dium size, and has white side-e is speaking he is always in traight at his opponent, he aglish in an energetic manner;

tion of the Jews to Palestine, the "Judah Torah houses" is liverion. The rocks will be altivation. The rocks will be nilt, as in Solomon's time, a cited for supplying water, and blaced in front of all the her arrangements will be made out of inmates of the dwell-

fabrics that women persist husbands and fathers enorris of silk manufactures at the uring August, 1879, amounted (007, an increase of \$50, 129 h last year, and a decrease of aports of August, 1877. The indeed in the August list are as \$1, 205, 247; satins, 335, 191; velved: \$109, 192; ribbons, velvet; \$109, 192; ribbone, 98, 149; braid and bindings, ton, \$235, 499.

who was killed at Cabul, , who was killed at Cabus, of ability. He was the son of tied in London after the over
1. He entered the military t India Company in 1848, and apaniouship in the Order of the 7. He was the second member the last year was stopped at the Afghans, and was the officer who ley with the Ameer's sentinels, was always at the front when mg to be done, and at the close potisted and signed the treaty of Maj. Cavagnari was small,

STEAMSHIP NEWS. pt. 11.—Arrived, steamships from Glasgow; Donan, from rom Liverpool; and Mercator,

11.—Arrived, steamships in, from New York, and altimore.

7. Sept. 11.—Arrived, the navian, from Liverpool.

8. Sept. 11.—The steamer New York, the 6th, for Liverof grain, cotton, tobacco, and this port last night with hered. It will take three or four-demand.

GULLY'S GUILT. The North Has but One Opinion About It, No Matter What

The Murderer of Cornelia Chisotm Pictured as a Man of Docile Disposition,

the Jury Says.

While His Counsel Plead that He Only Defended Right and Upheld Law."

Bridence In, Speeches Made, and the Case in the Jury's Hands.

A Detective Wins a Murderer's Confidence and Recovers \$50,000 Stolen Money.

THE CHISOLM TRIAL. per Kale, Miss., Sept. 11.—At 5 o'clock last eruning the Court came in and took a seat on the Bench, the jury having preceded him and taken their places in the chairs. The sick juror was able to sit and listen to the evidence for a short time. Several witnesses were called as to the character of the defendant, Henry J. Gully. Thomas J. Morton, A. Calvert, Daniel McLain, g. U. Percine, J. R. Browns, and several others testified to having known Gully from ten to forty years, and they gave their united evidence doclity of disposition. After the character of the defendant had been sufficiently established. and a reference to the testimony, announced at their case was closed. There was a sigh of made a request of the Court to allow the jury to visit the jall in which the massacre occurred for the purpose of inspecting the premises. The Court ordered the prisoners confined in the jail ed and allowed the request. Capt. Ford, the Public Prosecutor, announced a little rebutting evidence would be intro

duced in the morning, when they would be The Court then adjourned to 8 o'clock this tore-noon, at which hour the Court convened and the proceedings begun. Mr. F. C. Sinclair was the proceedings begun. Mr. F. C. Sinclair was recalled by the prosecution to testify as to the condition of the jail and the situation of the ors before and after the massacre. His bit ony closed the evidence on both sides

od the argument began.
The Prosecuting-Attorney, Capt. Ford, began is opening to the jury at 3 o'clock, and spoke resquarters of an hour. He reviewed the tary of the case from the beginning, and t-the minds of the jury to a contemple tion of the terrible facts presented in the case.

Mrs. Chisolm, the mother of the murdered girl, and Clay Chisolm, the brother, had given direct evidence, he said, of the manner in which Cornelia Chisoim came to her death. If the jury believed this evidence, there was no escape from the conclusion that the defendant was

GUILTY OF THE CRIME OF MURDER. He then called attention to many collaters facts, such as the defendant and others bem and at the jail for an unlawful purpose diagram of the jail, and showed the position of the parties and the easings of the jail filled

preceding this, and these men were maddened by the figuration, tyranny, and oppression of the men composing the opposit party. When their kinsman, John W. Gully, had been killed, they resolved that the law should be enforced against the murderers, and they came to town to assis arresting them. The jury knew what fol-owed. He claimed that there had been

lowed. He claimed that there had been

NO EVIDENCE OF A CONSPIRACY TO KILL

N.N. Chisolm established by the proof, and, therefore, the defendant was only responsible for what he said and did himself, and not for the reckiess acts of others. He called attention to the fact that, while reveral witnesses bad testified that the defendant had fired the shot which killed Cornelia Chisolm, four had testi-fed that he had not fired at all. He closed with

mappeal to the jury to act wisely and justly in this matter, and to do nothing which would inflict a wound upon their consciences.

Col. Meek, of Columbus, Miss., closed the argument for the defense with an able and eloquent appeal for the life of his client.

The tide of eloquence was closed by Judge Moris, of Vicksburg, who made a powerful appeal for justice.

The defendant during this trial was

NOT UNDER RESTRAINT

beyond the \$5.000 bail fixed at the time of the arrest. He rode a few miles out of town on horseback each night and returned again in the morning at the opening of court. No one seemed to be at all uneasy about him or seemed to dout that he would be in his accustomed place each morning. As a matter of fact, he was always promptly in his place. How it would have been had there been in his mind a certainty of conviction no one can tell. There seemed to be no deep dismay on his part or among his numerous friends and relatives during the progress of the trial on account of his attitude before the list. The acquittal was anticipated, and even the prosecution had fair expectation of a conviction from the beginning.

Henry W. Gully, the defendant, is by no means a desperate-looking man. On the contrary, be has a pleasant face and a good address for a man in his circumstances in life. In spreasance he is tall and slender, dark hair, blue etca, a thin face, and a dark complexion, with a said of hair growing upon his chin.

During the progress of the trial the courtman was filled with a miscellaneous crowd, stiracted hither by the interest and novelty of the proceedings. The white population filled the large part of the hall, while the colored to interest and specific a small space in one corner. The Gully lamily, to the number of ten or a dozen memman, were present and listened attentively to all that was said and done. Chisolm's brother and wher members of the family were also present at the trial.

THE ARGUMENTS.

THE ARGUSTENTS.

DERALD, Miss., Sept. II.—At 4 p. m. yesterare the sick juryman in the case against Henry
Gully for the murder of Cornelia Chisolm
stronged himself as feeling well enough to
lists to evidence for an hour or two. The detense introduced a number of witnesses to
prove the character of defendant for peace.

During the examination of these witnesses
the Court rebuked one of the counsel for the
defense, and forbade him putting questions to
one of the witnesses, ordering him to keep
unit and say not another word.

During the progress of this important trial
making tending towards unpleasantness or discourtesy has occurred between the opposing
tensel.

se closed its case at 5:30 p. m. yes-Prosecution requested the Court to allow may to go to the juil and examine for themthe marks made by the gun-shots in the and walls. This morning at 9 o'clock the retired, accompanied by two balliffs, to make namination, and returned in a short time court-grown.

nor. From.
To secution then introduced one witness
Lai. F. Sinclair, former Sheriff, to prove
lock on the door at the head of the
in the jail has been changed since the
Occurred.

dock this forepoon the testimony was made on both sides submitted their as for the approval of the Court, and is in the afternoon argument was bistrict-Attorney Ford presenting of the prosecution.

the District Attorney in behalf of the defense.

Col. C. M. Meek, of Columbers, Miss., popularly known as "The Eagle Orator of Mississipol," next spoke for the defense.

Judge Joshua S. Morris, of Vicksburg, one of the most eminent lawyers of this State, closed the argument on the part of the prosecution.

Counsel were limited to two hours on each side. In outlining the case for the State, the District Attorner summed up all the facts in evidence going to show consultant on the part of Henry J. Gully, defendant, and others to murder Chisolin, and that in carrying their design into effect Coroelia Chisolin was killed. These facts consisted principally of actions on the part of the citizens at the burial of John W. Gully the evening before the killing of Chisolin; that there was noticed whispering among those collected there which excited his suspictor; that on the following day a large crowd came to town, armed/and shot Gilmer, McClellun, Johnnie, Corneits, and Judge Chisolin, together with declarations made by defendant and others on that day.

The defense has been forcibly presented, and a sweeping and convincing argument made out of the principal facts as brought on the defense.

Col. Meek made an argument for the defense.

defense.

Col. Meek made an argument for the defense. It has always been the practice in this district for the District-Attorney to close the case for the State, but he has in this fustance left the closing argument in the hands of Judge Morris. This departure from the usual practice has created some comment.

The jury will retire this afternoon.

A POLE'S PREDICAMENT. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept., 11.—At an early hot yesterday morning the Deputy Sheriff called at the parochial residence of Alphonsus Dumbrows ki, pastor of the Polish church in this city, and took him into custody on a civil warrant for seduction, the complainant being a woman who ploy, and who alleged that a buby to which she gave birth Monday was the result of intercourse with Dumbrowski. The priest proteste innocence, and insisted on being on to the house of the complainant shown the baby. He was then mass, an officer being in attendance. He was then taken to the Sheriff's office, and during the morning compromised the case by paying the woman \$1,100. The matter reached the ears of Bishop Borgess, and the offending priest was summoned before him for trial. The result is city. Dumbrowski's church and residence are situated in the Polish settlement, an outlying situated in the Polish settlement, an outlying district of the city, and is a little world by tiself. Polanders speak their mother tongue and have little to do with others than their own nationality. News of their priest's arrest spread through the settlement, and the hidignation against nim was widespread when he returned after settling the case. He was obliged to fiee for his life. He did not return until late last night, only to find that the excited Polacks had turned his servants out of doors, locked up the house, and placed a guard around the church. He accordingly beat another retreat, and to-day commenced suit against several parties for trespass, but they could not be found to-night. News of this revolution has just been made known, and a detachment of police sent to the Polish settlement to-night to prevent an outbreak, which will certainly take place should Dumbrowski appear. The populace are in a great state of excitement, and gathered about on street corners threatening to hang the offending priest to the nearest lamp-post. At present his whereabouts are unknown.

BRIDGHPORT, Conn., Sept. 11.—At the trial to-day of Bucholtz, for the marder of his employer named Schulte, Ernest Stark, detective, told the story of his life in jail with Bucholtz, the conons of the latter, and the manner of recover one day said he would give \$5,000 to be out one night. He would then lift Schulte's treasure with shot. He closed his remarks with an appeal to right and justice and to the jury to unhold the law under the instructions of the Court.

Mr. Thomas H. Woods opened the argument on behalf of the defense. He labored to adduce from the testimony the fact that the Gullys were only acting in defense of their rights and to unhold the law. They come to town to help the Sheriff arrest the supposed murderers of John W. Gully some time before. He stated that there had been killings and law-losses in the County of Kemper for ten years preceding this, and these men were maddened by the faintile.

When very affectionate at a later date, he said he would like to tell the secret, if he could trust his friend (witness), and in a few days more did tell of Schulte's possessing \$80,000, which he had seen at the bouse when surprising the miser in his room. Witness, when out of iail, visited Bucholtz, who told made a diagram to aid in its recovery, and it was recovered in the place described. It contained \$4.737. The prisoner subsequently told where snother pocketbook could be found gontaining 204,000 marks, and when it was recovered in the place of the fail of the law of the fail of the law of the fail of the law of the fail o When very affectionate at a later date, he sa

Recial Dispatch to The Tribung JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 11 .- Deputy-Sheriff Hann returned to-day from Boone County, having in custody John Pearce, Franklin Bennett, and of being the persons who stole Michael Bar non's three horses, wagon, and harness in Apri

non's three horses, wagon, and harness in April last. The harness was found in a greinary on Franklin Bennett's premises, four miles northwest of Belvidere. The parties obtained a continuance for nine days, and were remanded to jail in default of \$1,000 ball each.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

Carro, Ill., Sept. 11.—It is reported here that Mrs. Meacham, wife of the man who was assasinated while asleep at his home in Pulaski County. Tuesday night, and the hired man who occupied a room in the same building, have been arrested by the authorities and lodged in jail to answer for the erime.

DYFR CAPTURED.
Special Disputes to The Tribuna.
SPRINGFIELD, filt, Sept. 11.—Sheriff Shoup to-night received a disputch announcing that Thomas Dyer, one of the three tramps engaged in the robbery and attempted raping of two young ladies named Simpson, near this city, Aug. 8, and for whom the Governor offered \$200 reward, had been arrested at Dixon, and would arrive in the city to-morrow morning. The Sheriff is also advised that John Dyer, an-other of the gang, is under arrest, and will be returned as soon as the necessary requistion pa-pers can be forwarded.

THE MIDDLETON GANG.

Sioux City, Ia., Sept. 11.—Andrew Newell one of Middleton's gang of outlaws, was arrest ed near Cherokee to-day and brought here to be examined to-morrow. He had a team in his possession stolen from a farmer west of Niobrara.

FINANCIAL. Salina, Kas., Sept. 11.—The banking-house of John Geis & Co. closed its doors to-day, placing their affairs in the hands of C. Eber placing their affairs in the hands of C. Eberhardt and C. E. Faulkner. The assets are nearly double their habilities, and it is believed all the greattors will be paid in full.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 11.—The assignee of G. H. Bushing & Co., bankers, who suspended some weeks ago, to-day filed his statement of assets and liabilities in the Probate Court. The latter amount to \$133,296.18. The assets of all classes amount to \$84,159.33.

THE ARCTIC STEAMER JEANNETTE. San Francisco, Sept. 11.—The schoole Ounalasks, which arrived in port to-day from Sanak, reports that the Arctic exploring steam yacht Jeannette sailed from Ounalasks for St. Michaels at 7:30 a. m. Aug. 6. At St. Michaels the seannette was to take on board Esquimanx dogs, sleighs, and other articles to complete her outfit for a cruise to the North Pole.

TO BE IMPEACHED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 11.—As foreshadowed in ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 11.—As foreshadowed in my dispatches a few days since, the Legislative Committee to-day reported eight to one in favor of the impeachment of State-Treasurer Renfro. It appears that he and Assistant-Treasurer Murphy have received over \$20,000 as interest on the funds of the State deposited in the banks. The State suffers no loss or loconvenience from this course, as every dollar is accounted for.

A gentleman has been giving some account of the Turkish slave trade to a correspondent of the London Standard. The hundreds of girls who form part of the harem are, he avers, mostly Circassian slaves. The household of every Turk who is at all well off, by he a Pasha, a Bey, or a plain Effendi, is stocked with a certain number of these slaves. They are generally supplied by Circassian families settled in the Empire. The parents, when they have daughters at all well favored, bring them up carefully, with a view to their being sold. Touts go about the provinces every year, just as horse-dealers travel in the horse-breeding regions of England, France, and Hungary, and buy the girts from their parents. They are brought to Constantinople, and there quartered until finally

disposed of in houses which are well known to all old residents in the Turkish Capital. Some of those houses are in Tophaneh, on the Boshorus, and in the quarters of the Suitan Mehemet and the Avret Bansar. Though they are not sold quite bubliely, there is no concealment about the transaction. The terms of the sale are set down in a contract registered by the chief courts, which contract provides for the rights of the buver in the event of his purchase not being equal to the warranty, or of the slave making her escape. The contract anthovines the purchaser, when tired of his bargain, to sell both the mother and her child, and it appears that this occurs daily. It is hardly an answer to this fearful state of things to plead that volenti non fit injuria, and that the victims of this abominable system are quite reconciled to their lot. Engiand has made herself responsible in a measure for the reformation of so foul a scandal against morality and civilization.

YELLOW-FEVER.

MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 11.—Seventeen new cases were reported to-day at the Health Office, of which twelve are colored. Two are from outside the city,—one white and one colored. The dead list embraces seven whites and one col-ored, one of the former being from Buntyn Station, about ten miles east, on the Memphis & Charleston Railway. Your correspondent & Charleston Railway. Your correspondent raised a breeze at the unceting of the Citizens' Safety Committee this evening by presenting what claimed to be a dispatch to the Associated Press, dated Memphis, and clipped from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, being an appeal from the ex-Federal Soldiers' Relief Committee for aid, on the ground alleged that neitner the City Government nor the Howard Association would grant that class any assistance. Dr. Porter, President of the Safev

Committee, stated that no application for aid from any such organization had been made to the Relief Committee. Gen. Smith, Acting President of the Howard Association, and an ex-Federal officer, made a similar statement, and denounced the appeal as a fraud, because he know of no such organization in the city as the "Ex-Federal Soldiers' Relief Committee," Mr. Barinds, the Associated Press Agent, also present, stated that no such dispatch had been sent from Memphis through the Associated Press, and asked leave to answer the dispatch through that source. The dispatch is signed by H. F. Hill, unknown to your reporter, as President, and F. P. Millard as Secretary. The latter individual enjoys the reputation of once having been a magistrate in this city, but, seeming to forget the date his commission expired, continued to exercise the functions of a magistrate two or three years afterward, until his final act, performing the rites of matrimony, brought about his arrest and conviction for assuming the duties of maristrate without anthority, etc., the penalty of which was in some way compromised. I give these particulars that the charitably disposed may not be deceived by the call, which is denounced by all ex-Federal soldiers of respectability now in the city. The weather has resolved again into a summer condition. ex-Federal officer, made a similar statement.

PITTSBURG RELIEF. President of the Howard Association at Memphis, arrived in this city this morning, the immediate purpose of his visit being to solicit aid for the yellow-fever sufferers. The funds of that Association be reports as almost exhausted. Without aid, which be comes to ask, their efforts will be greatly crippled, if not cutively suspended. Mr. Langstaff visited a men here to-day, and met with the most cor-dial reception. A meeting of the Relief Com-mittee of last year has been called for to-mor-row at the Chamber of Commerce, when Mr. Langstaff will be heard in behalf of the How-ards, and definit steps will be taken for their relief.

relief.

The donations to the Howard Association to-day aggregated \$825, \$500 of which was sent by the New York Produce Exchange.

At a meeting of the Committee of Safety this afternoon the pay of the two colored companies doing duty was considered, and the report of the Committee which proposes to components them by a gift of \$500 to each company, leaving to the next Legislature, the proper recognition of their services, rendered in response to the call of the Governor, was adopted.

Owing to ill-health, Col. John F. Cameron has tendered his resignation as Superintendent of all the camps, which was accepted.

William Ward died this afternoon of fever, near Lucy Depot, twelve miles north of the city, on the Paducah Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11 .- The Board of forth that the health of New Orleans to-day will compare favorably with any large city of the Union; that no case of yellow-fever has occurred since the 3d of September; that commercial in-tercourse with New Orleans can now be safely

tercourse with New Orleans can now be safely maintained; that, in view of the sanitary condition of the city, the National Board of Health be requested to terminate its system of inspection and certificates for steamers and railways as being no longer necessary or expedient; that the Board of Health announce that New Orleans is not an infected city within the spirit of the rules, and that heuceforward commercial and business relations can be resumed or continued without any danger whatever.

QUARANTINE RAISED. CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 11 .- The Board of Health of this city have removed all restrictions on the transfer of trains and passengers arriving from the South, except such as apoly to Memphis. Thus far not a single case of yellow-fever has appeared in this city. Dr. Rauch received a dispatch from Dr. Bemis, of New Orleans, to-day, stating that there were no cases of fever under treatment in that city, but that he knew of four cases at Morgan City and Bernneicke Bay. Dr. Rauch leit for Chicago this evening.

CHICAGO. The Board of Trade Committee appointed to solicit aid for the Howards of Memphis did a good deal of work yesterday of the kind which will not tell immediately, but ultimately. The Committee met in the morning and read the letters of some of those who were requested to solicit contributions from the business-houses Some accepted and others declined or suggested substitutes. Others, again, appeared in person, ready for work. The result of the matter was that Mesers J. W. Preston, S. H. Richardson, and G. J. Gilbert, of the Committee, agreed to canvass the Board of Trade for subscriptions, M. D. Wells and D. H. Hills were deputed to work among the boot and shoe houses, J. W. Skinkle to visit the manshoe hones, J. W. Skinkie to visit the manufacturers, John E. Markley to call upon the hardware mee, W. H. Peacock and Frank E. Nellis to take in the heavy houses on South to take in the work manufacturers of collections with begit to come in it is hoped that Chicago will contribute from \$8,000 to \$10,000. It is a busy season, however, and many who would otherwise take to the active work of soliciting contributions are unable to do so. It is noticeable, though, that in each case where a business man has declined to serve, he has expressed the utmost willingness to contribute his share of proposed is stanced by the company of the beginning of the Secretary of the Beard of Trade, and those desiring it can leave their contributions at headquarters.

Capt. Carev.

Capt. Carev. ufacturers, John E. Markley to call upon the bardware men, W. H. Peacock and Frank E.

LOCAL CRIME.

The Hayward-McMahon Murder Trial Progressing.

Conclusion of the Testimony for the Prosecution—The Defense To-Day.

Arrest of a Bogus Collector-Police-Court Annals, Etc.

HAYWARD-M'MAHON.

TESTIMONY IN THE CASE.

The trial of John C. Hayward for the killing of McMahon was resumed in the Criminal Court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock; before Judge Baroum. It gave promise of being a very tame affair for a murder, judging from the apparent lack of interest manifested, for there did not appear to be as many present as usual. The deed was committed nearly a year ago, and even at the time it did not attract a very great

amount of interest.

Before opening the case, State's Attorney
Mills gave notice that he should call as witnesses
in the trial Officers Crow and Stacey and Mrs. Maloney, aj daughter of McMahon. He did not know but the defense would object to this, and se accordingly gave due notice.

Mr. Reed said it was barely possible that the counsel for the defense would object, but this matter would be determined at the proper

Mr. Mills then opened the case with his ver-sion of the affair, claiming that the circumstances and evidence would show that the killing of McMahon was downright murder. The men and quarreled over a game of cards in McMahon's saloon; Hayward went out, saying as he departed, that he would settle with McMabon the next day, in a threatening manner. He went out and waited for his man at the door; McMahon came out shortly, and Hayward led him into a fight. Three shots were fired, and when the police officers came upon the scene McMahon stood in his shirt-sleeves with nothing in his hands, and Hayward stood three feet from him with a revolver in his hands. The of-ficer called to him, "Don't shoot, don't shoot," and took him prisoner.

MR. BRED

next took the floor and represented the other side of the case. He said the taking of a human life was a sad thing, no matter in what manner it was taken or under what circumstances, but he did not think that anybody who looked into the face of his client would believe that he was a murderer. There were witnesses present from Fond du Lac, Wis., who had come of their own accord and at their own expense to testify in behalf of the young man, whom they had known since he was a baby. Would they have done this had they believed him to be a had boy! Mr. Reed gave his version, also, of the quarrel and its origin. Hayward denied that he owed the saloon-keeper the 30 cents at all, instead of refusing to pay a just debt that he owed, as the State's Attorney would have the jury believe. He claimed that Hayward was attacked by McMahon in the saloon and struck or pushed violently against the door. He was not put out of the saloon, but went out of his own accord. Mr. Reed deprecated the fact that his client had indulged in drink. He did not want to say anything against alloons; they were licensed by law, and he was sorry to say that he himself patronized them to accratan extent, although he believed that the sale of liquors was the curse of the country, and had done more injury in the world than any other cause. The defense would prove that the deceased followed Hayward out and attacked him in a ferocious manner, backing him up across the track. Why was the young man off over on the east side of the track! His home was not in that direction; why was he there? He was backed and followed over there by McMahon before the fatal shot was fired. Mr. Reed comnitimented the jury upon their fine looks and apparent intelligence.

State's Attorney Mills called

PATRICK R. HYAN
to the stand as the first witness, and requested

to the stand as the first witness, and requested that all other witnesses be excluded from the court-room.

The prisoner sat by a table upon the Court's left with his attorneys on one side and his aged father upon the other. Some of the relatives of deceased sat near the attorneys for the prosecu-

The witness, Mr. Ryan, testified that he re-sided at No. 304 Cottage Grove avenue, and did business at No. 1 Twentwaixth arreet, at the business at No. 1 Twenty-aixth street, at the corner of the avenue. He had known McMabon for some time previous to his death; the latter was a medium-sized man. Witness was abown photographs of the salcon of McMahon and its surroundings, and was asked if he recognized the place by the picture. Witness replied that he did; the photographs were offered in evidence to the jury. The attention of the witness was attracted to McMabon's place at a little after midnight on the night of the 7th of December, 1878, by loud talking and quarreling between some men. He thought the disturbance came from some parties who were drunk, and he closed his door so they would not enter his place. Shortly afterward witness heard a shot fired, and some time afterward he beard another shot, and then another, in quick succession. He looked out and saw three persons standing upon the other side of the track. He could not distinguish the parties, but he supposed one was McMahon, and he thought another looked like a policeman. Directly afterward he saw one of the men running away on the other side of the street, and a policeman ran after him. He could not state who it was that fired the shots. He thought there wasn't more than one shot fired upon the sidewalk; the others were fired in the street.

In the cross-examination, witness said he saw one man in his shirtsleeves whom he thought to be McMahon, following up the other two men. He appeared to be trying to grab somebody. In the re-direct, witness said he did not know whether the man in his shirtsleeves was trying to grab somebody or something in the hands of somebody else.

The State's Attorney called

MRS. MALONEY,

a daughter of McMahon, to the witness-chair.

Mr. Reed objected, on the ground that Mrs.
Maloney was a new witness, and had not been
called previous to yesterday morning.

The Court granted himself time to look up

The Court granted himself time to look up authorities.

The State's Attorney stated that the knowledge of the evidence of this witness came to him first that morning.

Mr. Reed didn't object so much in the case of the present witness as he did in regard to the rest, the police officers in particular. The affair took place nine months ago, and; if the officers had anything in their possession which the prosecution ought to know, they should have come to him and told him so before that late day, that the defense might have had an opportunity to meet it. Now, after the jury was impaneled, Mr. Reed thought it was too late to call in new witnesses who might give damaging testimony.

the occurrence.

ANDREW WRIDLE

iestified that he welded next door to the north
of McMahon's silcon; he heard a shot fired at
about 12 o'clost on the night of Dec. 7, 1878.
tile wite salled to him and he looked out of the
window. He heard two more shots fired, he
thought, by the policeman that was there at the
time. He saw a man running away on the other
side of the track.

The witness was asked if he did not go into
the jail and see Hayward the day before the
trial, and, if so, for what reason!

Witness repifed that he did. He only wanted
to talk with tim. He told him, through an interpreter, that he did not hear the shots fired
until after he saw the man run away.

OFFICER PATRICE J. GLEASON

until after is saw the man run away.

OFFICER PATRICK J. GLEASON

was called, and testified to seeing the trouble between McMahon and Hayward on the night in question. The scuille arose upon the aswoff on a game of cards. McMahon shoved Hayward against the door, and ordered him out. Witness said to McMahon, "What do you want to like up such a muss as this for about a little thing?" McMahon replied that he only wanted to get Hayward out of his place; that he was all the time playing him such tricks. Witness went out of the southwest door upon Twenty-sixth street shortly after this. He had walked west on Trenty-sixth street eight or ten steps when he heard a shot fired. He ran back, and when he reached the corner he heard another shot fired. He saw Hayward and McMahon standing together. Both men were off the sidewalk and were moving, Hayward backing up and McMahon following him. Hayward had a revolver in his liand, but McMahon had nothing in his. The men were three or four feet apart. Witness tried to catch Hayward and get the revolver from him. Two shot were fired in quick succession as the man was backing. McMahon had no coat or bat on. Hayward ran north on Cottage Grove avenue. Witness gave chase, firing two shots after him as he ran. Hayward threw up his bands and surrendered. Witness went up to him and took his revolver away from him, saying, "You must have shot Mac sure." Hayward replied: "Well, it was his famil: if I did."

On the cross-examination, witness stated that it was a cold night and a dark one. He had not been into the saloon to drink before that night.

DR. RENEX GRIGGER,
ex-County Physician, testified as to the exami-

DR. HENEY GRIGER, DR. RENET GRIGER,

ex-County Physician, testified as to the examination of the body of McMahon after his death, and related the manner in which the bullet went in that killed him. Witness recognized the bullet in possession of the State's Attorney as the one he found in McMahon's body.

Mr. Mills then stated that he had but two more witnesses, and they were the ones who had been objected to.

Mr. Raed said he must urgs at some length his objections.

Mr. Reet and to his objections.

The Court said it was not necessary, as he should not allow the objectionable witnesses to testify. Judge Barnum backed up his decision with a great deal of legal authority.

The prosecution then rested their case, and The prosecution then rested their case, and THE DEFENSE COMMENCED THEIR TESTIMONY.

Mayor of Fond du Lac, was called, and he testified to the general good conduct of the prisoner. He had known him from boyhood. He never knew what his reontation was in Chicago.

Other witnesses living here and in Wisconsin testified to his good character.

father of the prisoner, was put upon the stand, and he gave his testimony with a trembling voice, and with his face bathed in tears. He said this was one of seven sons, and be gave him the reputation of being a good and dutful boy, and said to Mr. Mills, "I know nothing of the alleged murder of McMahon by my son."

The Court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

ARRESTS.

A BOOUS COLLECTOR AND OTHER VIOLATORS.

Charles A. Northup, of the Daily Telegraph, on behalf of a few of his advertisers, has caused the arrest of John J. Sullivan, who has repre-sented himself as a collector for the paper, on charge of embezzlement to the amount of \$10 Frank Howard, a worthless young man who will not work, was at the Armory last night will not work, was at the Armory last night charged with vagrancy, and his boon companion. William Thompson, occupied the same cell upon a charge of larceny. Oliver Lewis, keeper of a coal-office under the Burdick Hause, alleges that Thompson sneaked into the office and stole several articles of wearing apparel, such as coats, pants, hats, and shoes.

John Smith, a sailor 60 years of age, sought lodgings at the West Madison-Street Station last evening. He did not know that the ancient Station-Keeper was never known to accommocarried his point by going out upon the street and helping himself to a bag of coffee from in front of Briard & Pettiway's store, at No. 165 West Madison street. He was then arrested and booked at the station for larceny.

and booked at the station for larcuny.

Minor arrests: John Salcom, who amused himself by cruelly assaulting all the small boys he met down-town: Lizzie Kennedy, a hard citizen, who, while scrubbing out a light sentence at the West Madison Street Station several days ago, saw her loyer in front of the station, and quietly eloped with him; Edna St. Clair, a bad white woman, who was hired to do some scrubbing by Thomas Lanum, a colored man living at No. 174 Fourth avenue, and while there she managed to steal \$10, which was found upon her when arrested last night; Charles Bowman, a young colored man who attempted to steal an overcoat from a clothing store at the corner of Clark and Madison streets; James Moore, a tugman, who while under the influence of liquor armed himself with a large knite, and entered Joseph Suits' salcon at No. 318 State street to carve the proprietor and his pet raccoon, and who for his pains was baddy beaten over the head with a poker, and then handed over to a policeman.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock Auton Bearack

raccoon, and who for his pains was hadly beaten over the head with a poker, and then handed over to a policeman.

Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock Anton Bearack complained at the Webster Avenue Station that at about 9 o'clock the previous evening he had been assaulted by highwaymen, who, after a desperate struggle, had disarmed him, and had then robbed him of about \$700 cash. At first Bearack's story was disbelieved, as he had evidently been drinking, and was able to tell only a disconnected story of the affair; but he was so serious in his complaint that Lieut. Lloyd gave the man and the case both into the hands of Officer M. B. Shute, with orders to fully investigate. It was ascertained that Bearack had been drinking in Heary Osman's saloon, at the corner of Southport and Webster avenues, where he had frequently treated the crowd there assembled. In paying for these several rounds of drinks he had exposed his roll of wealth. Bearsek remembered who some of his companions were, and it was easily ascertained in the course of a few hours just who were present in the saloon. The robbery was committed only a short distance from that point, and it seemed perfectly plain that the man had been dogged by the robbers from that saloon. They assaulted him from behind, and dealt him several stunning blows, but he, being a powerful man, resisted most successfully. The robbers only secured the matter thoroughly, and at 6:30 last evening arrested Henry Timm, a carpenter, 20 years of age, who lives in that immediate vicinity. Bearack claimed to recognize him as one of the highwaymen, but the accused indignantly denied the charge. It is expected, however, to find sufficient evidence to-day to secure conviction, and it is also expected that Timm's "pail" will be captured. Bearack is locked up at the station as a witness, and was not allowed to go to his home at No. 14 Hanover street. He says he brought the money with him when he came to this city in last June from Indiana.

THE JUSTICES. Justice Walsh: Edward Gwins and John

Justice Walsh: Edward Gwins and John Hardgrove, charged with robbing Daniel J. Callaghan of \$2 in the saloon of the latter, at No. 30 Halsted street, \$300 to the 19th; Hugh Masterson, another of the crowd who assaulted Fred Frischkorn and wife in their Blue Island avenue saloon, continued to the 12th, and the bond declared forteited on account of Masterson's failure to appear in court; John Holden, a destitute boy, who wanted to live with H. F. Holmes, and whose mother is in the House of Correction, continued to the 12th. Justice Wallace: John Russell, larceny of a fur cap from Georgins Grey, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Patrick Hunt and John Grady, suspected of robbing a man neas Calvary Cemetery, discharged; E. F. Cole, charged with pilitering from the Sherwood School-Furmiture Company, discharged after a long cry by the accused, his employer, and the Justice. The prisoner, though sullty beyond a doubt, clicited a great deal of sympathy, having recently lost \$700 and all his personal effects by a trip to Leadville. The small srticles which he stole were designed to clothe his wife and child. Justice Kaufmann: Joseph Nolan, larceny from his father, James Nolan, of No. 294 Franklin street, \$500 to the Criminal Court on his way to

the Reform School; William C. Fiet, perjury, on complaint of John K. Miller, \$1,000 to the

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wednesday evening Mrs. F. W. Forter, of No. 90 Thirtieth street, reported at the Cottage Grove Avenue Station that during her absence from home in the afternoon burglars had entered the house and had stolen \$49 cash, \$37 of which was taken from a trunk belonging to Mrs. Forter's mother, and \$5 from a bureau is an adjoining room. A gold watch was taken from the old lady's room and was left on a lounge in the parler, and some other jewelry taken from the same place was scattered about the parlor floor. Entrance was apparently effected by breaking a rear basement window. Officers Crowe and Koehler, who were detailed to investigate the case, report that from circumstances it is their belief that no strangar entered the bouse.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF. LEXINGTON, KY.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 11.—The weather, track, and attendance were all that could be expected. The Association course never looked

First race—Purse \$200, for all ages; \$150 to first ad \$50 to second horse; one and one-eighth miles:
B. Harper's b. c. Jila Johnson, 3 years old, by

nominations.

D. Swigert's h. f. Peru, by imp. Glengary.....
Seorge Cadwallader's ch. f. McGrathiana, by
Tom Bowling

T. J. Megibben's ch. f. Miss Harkaway, by
Monarchia

Monarchist.

Time—2:38%.
Third race, purse \$300 for all ages, \$250 to first and \$50 to second horse; two miles.

B. G. Thomas' b. c. Himyar, 4 years old, by Alarm, dam Hirs. Walk over.

There will be three races to-morrow.

Tresident Hayes has been invited to attend the races here to-morrow. He will reach Lexington about 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the Cincinnati Southern Road.

Cincinnati Southern Road.

AINGLETON PARK.

Second Dissects to The Iribusa.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. Il.—This has been a great day at Singleton Park, the attendance reaching probably 20,000. The attractions were a 2:50 trot, a 2:26, a free-for-all, and the Hopeful-Lucy race. The enthusiasm was unbounded. Hopeful was in first-class condition and trotted splendidly, making the three heats in the fast time of 2:1634, 2:1734, and 2:1834. A number of ladies presented the horse with a mammoth wreath at the conclusion of the race, and it was placed over his neck, on the quarter-stretch, as he retired to the stable. Mace acknowledged the compliment in a neat speech from the judges' stand. The free-for-all borses trotted very fast, Darby taking the race in 2:2034, 2:23, after Little Gypsy had won one heat in 2:234. Only three heats were made in the 2:23 race, McCurdy's Hambletonian taking all in 2:2344. Only three heats were made in the 2:23 race, McCurdy's Hambletonian taking all in 2:2344, and 2:234, and 2:2

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 11.—The fair and races to lay had the largest attendance of any day o he present or any former meeting.

Jack of Trumps...

Time—2:49; 2:50%.

PROSPECT PARE.

New York, Sept. 11.—Prospect Park races:
The selling race, mile and an eighth, was won by Una, Egypt second, Charlie Gorbam third. Time, 1:57. Dan R. was the favorite.
The selling race for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Zicks. King Ernest colt second, Miessian colt third. Time, 1:18.

The two-mile heat race for the Hotel Purse had four starters, and was won by Willis D. in two straight heats, Gov. Hampton and Biossom being respectively second and third in each. Time 3:314, 3:35.

The mile-heat hurdle race, which brought today's sports to an end, was won by Judith in two straight heats, Time 1:52, 1:52. Dandy was second in the first heat, and distanced in the third. In the second heat lazzle D. got second place, and Dandy third.

MYSTIC.

MYSTIC. Ben Franklin
Judgment
Somerset Knox
Lady Waring
Archie

Time-2:30; 2:31; 2:30. Class 2:25: Time-9:25; 2, 26; 2:27.

CINCINNATI VS. TROT. TROY, N. Y., Sept. 11.—The Cinc arned only one run out of ten to-day, so poorly

We roast it every day.

BROWN'S MEDICINES. A TOWER OF STRENGTH BROWN'S Purely Vegetable & All-Healing **BROWN'S** DENTIFRICE

HAS NO EQUAL.

TIPRICE yet of fered to the public It hardens the

able plays. Nelson and Hawkes, 1; Gerhardt, es, and McVey. is called On Salisbury, 83; Goldsmith, 7; 87. 87. Golden Of Salisbury, 37; Golden Arrives called the state of the

Naronser, Ill., Sept. 11.—Games were played to-day as follows: Monmouth vs. Kewanee, 18 to 2; Kewanee vs. Sheffield, 12 to 11; Neponser vs. Monmouth, 13 to 3.

Longest bat—By Golding, of Rockford, catcher for the Neponset nine.

Base_running—1514 seconds, by Charles Norton, of Neponset.

This closes the tournament. Neponset takes are money. This closes the tournament. Neponset take irst money, Monmouth second, and Kewane hird.

The greatest nourishing tonic, appetizer, strength mer, and curative on earth. Hop Bitters. CLOTHING.

This will give you a little idea of the immense stock you are invited to select from at

& CO.'S.

13,000

STYLISH GARMENTS FOR

Is a careful estimate of the stock on hand to-day.

Besides a large stock of Imported

Prices uniformly low. Drop in

104 & 106 MADISON-ST .. NEAR DEABORN

KID GLOVES.

Take your Pocketbook with you, for this is the "C. O. D." HOUSE.

With our new late importations of Fine Kid Gloves.

PREMIERE QUALITE,

We are able to fit any hand in one of the three follow-

ing makes: Boudier, Patent Seamless, A.T.S. & Co.'s Alexandre, STANDARD PRICES.

No Extra Charge for A MODEL FIT. PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT.

> 94 STATE-ST. COFFEES.

lot of that fine Mastchappe Java arrived at the

110 & 112 Madison-st,

BE COMME VERMIFUGE

For Destroying Worms.

The Great Reliever of Pain. BOTH INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

A temponiful of the Panasea in a tumbler of hot water, (gweetened, if pre-ferred,) taken at bedtime, will quicken the bleed, warm the system, and BREAK UP CHILLS 396 COLDS. For Stekness at the Stomach, Names or Ses Sickness, Indigestion, and Colie, it will revisibly give relief, and it is particularly recommended for SINERPLESSINGS is a suit attendant, it will be found a good substitute for wine or micris. It will REFUNGATION AND NEURALS.

The Movements of the English Belief Column Necessarily Slow.

An Unconfirmed Report that the Ameer Has Been Assasinated.

Further Notices of Reduction in the English Cotton Districts.

Sudden Subsidence of the Russo-German Newspaper War.

The Spanish Covernment Again Talking Strongly of Reform in Cuba.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—According to a dispatch from Kohat, Gen. Roberts only left that towe on the 10th for the front. Gen. Massey, upon hearing of the massacre of the Embassy, pushed forward a regiment of Pioneers to Shutargardan Pass, and formed an intrenched camp there. Previous accounts from Gen. Massey seem to show that he had not a sufficient force for any further advance.

ther advance.

BRINFORCEMENTS.

ONDON, Sept. 11.—The authorities of India re been notified that the dragoons and cers, two regiments of infantry, and three steries of artiliery will arrive from Natal beet the 5th of November. A special dispatch in India says that two regiments of High-ders and two regiments of native troops are wing up the Ksuram Valley, and that two timents of native cavalry and one British and o native regiments of infantry are now oneir way to the Ksuram Valley. The statement that the Sepoys who were with the Emany were left alive is not believed.

A RUMOR.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Bombay to evening says: "The greatest excitement to been caused here by a report that the neer of Afghanistan has been killed by the rels, or, according to another vesion, that he committed suicide."

committed suicide."

THE RUSSIANS RESPONSIBLE.

ONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Labore

s: "Shikarpoor merchants trading with Cenl Asia report that the revoit in Cabul is due
Russian intrigues. Russian agents have been
st active at Herat. They have for some
oths urged the Ameer's brother to declare
that him, promising the support of the
ratee regiments. They were charged by the
near's brother with being the cause of the ret against the Ameer and English."

DISCREDITED.

DISCREDITED.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The rumor of the death
the Ameer of Afghanistan is discredited in

Simia mentions a report originating at Kodat that a message from the Ameer had reached All Keyl Thursday, and had been sent to the Viceroy. The report, however, is not authenticated.

BOMBAY, Sept. 11.—Serious riots are proceeding in Cabul, and many traders and citizens have been killed. Messengers have reached Candabar from Cabul urging a general rising sgainst the British on the 15th instant. Similar messages have been dispatched to other Afghan cities. The frontier tribes are still quiet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The iron masters of Lanarkahire and Ayrshire reject the demand of the workingmen for an increase of wages until the price of iron exceeds 50 shillings per ton. A third of the furnaces are to be blown out, the masters believing the revival in the iron trade only tem-

The self-acter minders in the Ashton cotton-mills are the most determined on a strike. If the weavers do not strike with the minders, they will in almost every case be locked out. The funds of the Minders' Union will possibly enable them to continue the struggle two months or more. The weavers could not pos-sibly remain out so long without experiencing great privations. The card-room hands will doubless be locked out when the struggle be-great.

A 5 per cent reduction in wages has been posted in the Lancashire mills, and short time and reduction of wages in the mills near Stockport. The operators of two large mills at Mossly have struck against a reduction of wages. Notice of reduction is posted at other mills.

THE OUTLOOK.

The Manchester Guardian says: "In consequence of the chespness of provisions the fall in wages is not anything like so serious in its effects upon the condition of the workpeople as the measure of the reduction appears to indicate. Though at the present moment the cotton industry is overshadowed by menacing clouds, there are already clearly discernible signs of ret urning prosperity. The importance of fav rable rains in Asis can hardly be exaggerated, and we may reasonably hope that the next year in India and China will be prosperous. The revival of enterprise in America also means a renewal of activity in international trade."

NEW STRAMSHIP LINE.

It is understood that a new association of capitalists has been formed in Hamburg with a view of starting an additional line of steamers to the United States and the West Indies, which will compete for goods traffic only. Two new steamers specially adapted for this description of business have been ordered.

A HOME SENTIMENT.

London, Sept. 11.—Mitchell Henry, Home Rule member of Parliament for Galway, speaking at Clifden, Ireland, at a meeting numbering 8.000 persons, on the land question, declared that if the Government left the people without relief for the winter they would hold them responsible before Europe for a repetition of the Irish famine.

RETURNED.

amahip Corinthian, for Glasgow from Mon-has returned to Glasgow, having been ind. She will probably have to discharge

round. She will probably have to discharge r cargo.

THE TURY.

LONDON, Sept. II.—The Juvenile Stakes at ancaster was won by Ten Broeck's "The owan," Zarina second, Kennett colt third. The betting just before the race was 5 to 1 rainst The Gowan, 6 to 1 against Zarina, and 9 2 against the Kennett colt. There was one las start, caused by the Kennett colr jumping as rails, and by Gowan running away ith his jockey and galloping over the course. Then the start was effected, Fair Jaabel, the vorit, by 6 to 4 against ber, led to the bend, then the start was effected, Fair Jaabel, the vorit, by 6 to 4 against ber, led to the bend, then the Gowan came out and won in a canter y two lengths. Six horses ran.

BOYICES OF REDUCTION.

LONDON, Sept. II.—Notices of 5 per cent renetion in the wages of operatives have been cated by nearly all of the Wigan cotton pinners. The reduction affects 7,000 operatives.

EMIGRATING.

A number of tenant-larmers selected as deleates from Scotland, England, and Ireland alled on the steamer Peruylan, which left irerpool to-day for Quebee and Montreal, the delegration goes to America, under the austices of the Canadian Government, to investigate and report to their constituents the adaptages which the Dominion presents as a field or seitlement.

acceded to the proposal to make arrangements for the conduct of the Government in the event of the Queen's dying before his return from his projected Australian trip, and there are rumors that a provisional Regency bill will be introduced at the next session of Parliament.

The Government has evidently austained a severe blow from the manner in which the news from Cabul has been received. The Daily News commences a determined onslaught by quoting from officially gathered telegrams from India, received from July to Sept. 3, in which there are no hints even of an impending disaster. It is admitted, however, upon all sides that the mutineers will be speedily punished, and the revolt stamped one.

SPATN.

MADRID, Sept. 11.—The Minister of the Colonies has agreed with the Bank of Spain for a very large advance to meet the expense of the reinforcement of Cuba. The reinforcements will include artillery. The Spaniah politicians express much apprehension about the news from Cuba, but only a small group of radical members of the Cortes would approve a system of self-government similar to that of Canada, which it is understood would be the solution favored by the Havada Liberals. A Commission on the subject of reform in Cuba will meet on the 15th. If the conditions of the Colonial Treasury permit, the Government intends that the reforms shall include a reduction of the export duties of Cuba, and of the sugar duties of port duties of Cubs, and of the sugar duties of

are daily passing between the Spanish Cabinet and the Captain-General of Cuba. Gen. Martinez Campos is thoroughly alive to the gravity of the agitation. Several newspapers strongly urge the Government to give explanations relative to Cuba. It is expected in political circles that the Constitutional party will shortly come

THE BASQUE PROVINCES.

The Politica denies that the Government intends raising the state of slege in the Basque Provinces.

RUSSIA.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—Prince Orloff, the Russia Ambassador at Paris, has again asked to be alowed to retire. Should his request be granted Baron d'Outril will probably succeed him.

SUBSIDED.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from St.

Petersburg says the newspaper war against Ger-NOT OFFICIAL ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11.—The Journal says:
"We have reason to believe that the statements that important changes in the Russian Diplomatic service have been decided upon are not

FRANCE.

PARANCE.

BORDEAUX ELECTION.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—A second ballot will take place at Bordeaux Sunday for member of the Assembly. The contest is between Blanqui and Achard. The former has arrived at Bordeaux, and delivered an address before a large crowd.

BEET-SUGAR CROP.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—The French review of the

best-sugar trade says that whatever may be the result of the crop in France, the yield through-out Europe will be equal to that of last year.

MORE RETURNED COMMUNISTS.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Another batch of amnestied PARIS, Sept. 11.—Another batch of amnestical Communists arrived to-day.

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Rappel announces that Bardoux will present the Reform bill to the Chambers making the department representa-Chambers making the department representa-tive a unit, not an arrondissement, and provid-ing that, immediately after the bill is passed, the Chambers shall dissolve, and a general elec-tion be held. It is believed that the reason for the measure is the hostility of the Senate to the Ferry Educational bill.

TURKEY.

THE GREEK PRONTIER.

CONSTANTINOPILE, Sept. 11.—in to-day's sitting of the Turco-Greek Frontier Commission the Turkish Commissioners again stated the conditions on which they would accept the protocol of the Treaty of Berlin; as the basis of the negotiations. It is expected that Greece will consent to negotiate on the conditions pro-posed, and that the discussion of the frontier line will commence at the next sitting of the A MUSSULMAN APPRATA

By Oable to Cincinnati Enquirer.
Constantinople, Sept. 10.—The Museulman at Phillipopolis have solicited the protection of the Powers against the insults and outrages committed by the Bulgarians, which are daily ecoming more violent and more intolerable. ROUMELIA.

PHILIPPOPOLIS. Sept. 11.—A collision occurred

yesterday near Aidos between some Roumelian militismen and a band of Mussulmans. Two officers and eight men of the militia were GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 11.—The manifesto of the National Liberals states that they will advocate the convoking of the Diet and submitting the budget yearly; favor the reduction of indirect taxes; resist the abolition or suspension of the May laws; and support the Educational Reform acts and purchase of the railways by the Government.

is about to resign the German Ambassadorship

at Paris, and retire to private life.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CONTROVERSY. Berlin, Sept. 11.—The statement of the North German Gasetts that Roncetti, the Papal Nuncio, is not suthorized to enter into negotiations with the German Government may perhaps be construed as the int that such authorization is recommended, and that hint will probably be taken.

ably be taken. A CATHOLIC PETITION. Berlin, Sept. 11.—Minister Von Putt Kammer, replying to a petition of the Catholic clergy of Munster and Paderborn for the removal of bindrances to religious instruction in schools, says he can do nothing to effect an essential change until the Catholic Church formally acknowledge the inalienable right of the State to make its own laws. make its own laws.

BOSNIA.

VIENNA, Sept. 11.—The Turkish Commander at Plevje, in pursuance to an order from the Porte, protested against the occupation of that place by the Austrians, and demanded that there should be a joint Austro-Turkish garrison. The Austrians, however, finally occupied the place without opposition.

THE DUTCH SUCCESSFUL.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 11.—News from Acheen is of a favorable character. The Dutch expeditionary columns have been disbanded. Several of the native chiefs have submitted to the demands

BOUMANIA. BUCHAREST, Sept. 11.—The drought in Rou-mania continues. Partial famine is likely to easue in many districts unless the Government assists the inhabitants.

THE ZULU WAR. COLLAPSE OF THE ZULUS—STRONG DESIRE FOR

COLLAPSE OF THE EULUS—STRONG DESIRE FOR FEACH.

Special to Leadon Times.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 12 (via Madeira).—The latest news from Zululand received to-day gives a prospect of an early and peaceable settlement of the war. Sir Garnet Wolseley, with his personal escort, reached the King's Krasl, Ulundi, on the 10th inst., and Brig.-Gen. Clarke's column joined him there the same afternoon. All along their march they found the country quiet and the enemy's army dispersed to their homes. Sir Garnet Woiseley has been in communication with the principal chiefs, who say they

will come in and submit. Cetywayo is not ve

Col. Baker Russell's colymn at Fort Cumbridge reconsoltered towarts Bugulusini, and commenced a new fortised past.

Pondo affairs are not reported as very serious. Mr. Orland, the Governmence Readent with Umquikela, reports that thatchief denies this he knew anything of the last raid until it was over, and he has summend him to make peace. It is well known, however, that Umquikela's brother was with the Pondos during the fight, and that they atzacked the Kesibee in three divisions and from distinct bases. The Residents is doing his best to carry out the orders of the Cane Government, to trevent open rusture with the Pondo Chief as long as possible; but he is of decided opinion that the most politic, economic, and merciful course would be to move into Pondoland and take possession of it. Umquikela is a sot in the hands of will adviser, and while he is left with a shadow of authority peace and order will be strangers to Yang and their carrest deare for neace, these would soon be dispelled by a ride through the country. You meet everywhere expressions of fieldily to the English, hatred of the religing or rather deposed dynamy, and a desire to submit to any form of coveryment we may see fit to impose. One reason for this is the impovershed condition of the country, loss of property, and a desire to be normal we may see fit to impose. One reason for this is the impovershed condition of the country, it wory domesticated, and loves his kraal. The sight which many of these now present is by no means pleasing to a paterismilian. Within the post fire days the form of the country into five districts, each presided over by an Induna and a white resident. All take the same view. Whatever we wave surprised them as to our firthing powers. The battle of the mortance about their fideas of the new form of government,—namely, a division of the country into five districts, each presided over by an Induna and a white resident. All take the same view. Whatever we wave we way such the first of the first of the first of the first of t

BORDER-RUFFIAN MISSOURI.

Reason Why Emigrants Refuse to Settle in Missouri.

The St. Louis Times-Journal is greatly exercised over the failure of Missouri to share in the prosperity that has overtaken the neighboring cised over the failure of Missouri to share in the prosperity that has overtaken the beighboring States of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Qolorado. Immense caravans of emigrants, it says, are pouring across the State northward and westward, but Missouri not only gets no increase of population from this source, but many of their own settled citizens fall into this line of march, "leaving their own Missouri homes forever." This state of affairs, the *Temes-Journal* thinks, is not to be accounted for by the cheapness and amount of Government land in these other States and the persistent advertising of the railroads having land-grants, as some of the State press maintain. It points to the millions of acres of Government lands in Southern and Southeastern Missouri, fertile, well watered, abounding in timber and mineral, with a climate soft and brilliant as Italy, and which has been persistently and industriously advertised for many years. Yet this portion of the State is sunned by the emigrants as if it were the outlying regions of Barbary, and it still remains an almost unbroken wilderness. the abode of the hunter and the trapper. The intellectual life of the widely-scattered "butternut" inhabitants of this region is limited to occasional political gatherings, when a representative at some crossroad grocery gives an account of his last winter's stewardship at Jefferson City. On such days the woods vield up their hunters, who come with their rifles and powderhorns, often without coat, bat, or shoes, but always with plenty of tobacco and thirsty for "the drinks." The exercises are thus described by the *Times-Journal*: "The county leader mounts a barrel, tells how he voted with the party every time, how he resisted the school-tax, how he fought the Road law, how he defeated the Chaplain's salary, and closes his fervid harangue by inviting all his hearers to take some wilsky at his expense."

No abundance of land nor enterprising advertising will lead immigrants from the East to settle down and be happy in the moral wild States of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Col-

Charles Prancis Adams' Golden Wedding.

Quince (Mass.) Patriot. Sept. a.

The fiftieth marriage anniversary of Mr. and
Mrs. Charles Francis Adams occurred on
Wednesday last. It is an interesting and very
unusual fact that three golden weddings of successive generations of the same family should
have been observed in the same house. That of
President John Adams and his wife was celebrated on the 25th of October, 1814. That of
their son. President John Quincy Adams and his
wife, on the 36th of July, 1847. The third has
just taken place. It will be noticed that the intervals between these occasions were respectively thirty-three and thirty-two years—almost
exactly the lifetime of a generation. At the
time of their golden weddings President John
Adams was 70, and President J. Q. Adams had
just entered his 80th year. Mr. C. F. Adams
is 72.

A Mixed Marriage in Louisiana.

Doubtestile (La.) Ches.

Lacasation was created in the upper portion.

Assumption Parish three weeks ago by the rriage of Ulyase Bergeron, a white hoatier on Magnolia plantation, to a black woman. The emony was performed at a colored Baptist irch, and the following Sunday the happy degroom was duly baptized in the bayou and mitted to manufactable in the chyech.

THE RAILROADS.

Reorganization of the Southwestern Pool on the Old Rates.

Possibilities of a Hitch on Arranging the Percentages.

Another Advance in East-Bound Rates Said to Be in Contemplation.

A New Line to Connect the Canada Southern and Michigan Central.

SOUTHWESTERN RATES RESTORED.

The General Managers and Freight Agents of the roads leading from Chicago and Mississipol River points to the Missouri quartet, Atchison, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and Kansas City, held a meeting yesterday at the Pacific Hotel, the purpose of which was, as announced in The Tribune of yesterday, the restoration of rates by the Southwestern roads and the reorganization of the old Southwestern Railway Association. This meeting was very suddenly arranged: The General Managers of the various roads did not know until late Wednesday evening that they were to meet, and considerable surprise was expressed that The Tribune of yesterday was able to announce the meeting and its objects. It is understood that the meeting had been arranged by the Presidents of the various Southwestern roads at the instance of Commissioner Fink and the Trunk Line Executive Committee, who have lately been greatly annoyed on account of the disturbed condition of Southwestern rates. The Convention was organized about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. There were present: T. McKissock and A. C. Bird, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern; A. A. Talmadge and J. A. Hill, Missert British L. D. Caron, Hamphal & St. SOUTHWRSTERN RATES RESTORED Kissock and A. C. Bird, St. Louis, Rainsa City
& Northern; A. A. Talmadge and J. A. Hill,
Missouri Pacific; J. B. Carson, Hannibal & St.
Joe; J. C. McMullin and James Smith, Alton;
C. W. Smith and E. P. Rioley, Burlington &
Quincy; R. R. Cable and J. T. Sanford. Rock
Island. The Wabash and the Kansas City, St.
Joe & Council Bluffs Railroads were not represented.

Joe & Conneil Bluffs Railroads were not represented.

Mr. T. McKissock was elected Chairman, and Commissioner J. W. Midgley acted as Secretary.

After a short discussion it was resolved that the rates on freight which were in force Abril 12, 1879, be put into effect, commencing to-day, and that through rates be equalized in the same manner as heretolore.

This makes the new tariff on west-bound business as follows:

Chicago to Missouri River points (Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, and Kansas City)—First class, 85 cents per 100 pounds: second class, 70 cents; third class, 45 cents; fourth class, 30 cents; special class, 25 cents; salt, cement, and plaster, 60 cents per barrel; coal oil, \$1 per barrel; coke, \$5 per ton; Class A, \$75 per car; Class B, \$60 per car; Class C, \$40 per car; lumber, 25 cents per 100 pounds.

St. Louis, Hannibal, Berlington, and Quincy Classiaspip River points to Missouri River points — "Irst class, 66 cents; second class, 50 cents; spirid class, 35 cents; fourth class, 25 cents; special class, 20 cents; salt, 35 cents per barrel; coal-oil, 55 cents; coke, \$3 per ton; Class A, \$50 per car; Class B, \$40 per car; Class C, \$31 per car; lumber, 15 cents per 100 pounds.

On east-bound business the new rates will be as follows:

Missouri River points (Atchison, Leavenworth, \$t. Joseph, and Kansas City) to Mississipol River

On east-bound pusiness the new rates will be as follows:

Missouri River points (Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, and Kansas City) to Mississippl River points (St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, and Burlington)—First class, 60 cents per 100 pounds; second class, 45 cents; third class, 30 cents; fourth class, 20 cents; wool, 35 cents; wheat, 20 cents; corn. 15 cents; packing-house products, 20 cents; live stock, \$50 per car; hogs, \$40 per car; sheep, \$40 per car.

Missouri River points to Chicago—First class, 75 cents; second class, 20 cents; third class, 45 cents; fourth class, 20 cents; concking-house products, 25 cents; corn. 20 cents; backing-house products, 26 cents; live stock, \$67.50 per car; hogs, \$67.50 per car; sheep, \$45 per car.

The following rates will apply on business from Missouri River points to Toledo:

Wheat, 33 cents per 100 pounds; corn, 284.

from Missouri River points to Toledo:

Wheat, 33 cents per 100 pounds; corn, 28% cents; packing-house preducts, 35 cents.

In regard to the passenger business, it was resolved that the rate be restored from and after this date to the figures as published in the rate-sheets of Sept. I, issued at Chicago, 8t. Louis, and Kansas City. This advances the rates from 8t. Louis to Kansas City from 50 cents to \$8.50, and from Chicago to Kansas cents to \$8.50, and from Chicago to Kansas City from \$9.50 to \$15.50. An adjournment was then had until next Monday morning at 10 o'clock, when the question of reorganizing the old Southwestern Railway Association will come

old Southwestern Railway Association will come up.

The meeting yesterday was very harmonious. All present were unanimous in the opinion that they had carried business at losing rates long enough, and that it was about time to restore former rates and stop the disastrous war that has been carried on during the last six months. It was therefore an easy matter to arrive at the above result. The meeting next Monday, however, will not be quite so harmonious, and a stormy time will be anticipated. The vurious roads are as much apart as ever as regards the division of carnings from St. Louis to Missouri River points, and it will not be so easy a matter to arrive at an understanding. The St. Louis roads are still opposed to letting the Alton have a full share of the St. Louis business, and the latter is determined to get one-third, having fully demonstrated during the last six months that it is entitled to that proportion. It has not only carried during that time one-third of the business between St. Louis and Missouri River points, but nearly two-thirds, and, in spite of the low rates at which the traffic has been carried, its earnings are far in excess of the same period last year. It has been so thus ame period last year. It has been so the same period last year. It has been so the same period last year. It has been and affability of the St. Louis managers at yesterday's meeting are looked upon with much suspicion by the Chicago managers, and they of hostilities. The extraordinary gentieness and affability of the St. Louis managers at yesterday's meeting are looked upon with much suspicion by the Chicago managers, and they have an idea that the St. Louis roads mean to piay it "smart" on them. It is believed that the latter's anxiety to have the old pool restored at present is simply to bridge over the four or five months which will be needed to-complete the Wabash to this city. When this shall be done, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern will have an independent through route to Chicago, and will certainly not keep up the present agreement any longer than that time, as it will then claim to be entitled to a larger share of the business between Chicago and Missouri River points than it now gets. Another arrangement would necessarily have to be made, and the Chicago roads are not willing to go into any agreement that will not be permanent. With the completion of the Wabash the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern will not only have a direct line from Chicago to Missouri River points, but also to Omaha, and consequently it will ask to share in the business of the Iowa pool. This will complicate matters to such an extent that it now looks improbable that a pool on Southwestern business which does not include the Iowa pool can be worked successfully. It is the general opinion that the only way to harmonize the various conflicting interests is to form a pool including all the roads leading west from Chicago and Mississippi River points, and efforts will no doubt be made to bring about this consummation. If this is not done another war between the Southwestern roads will no doubt be inaugurated as soon as the Wabash is extended to this city.

REDISTRIBUTION OF WEST-BOUND BUSINESS.

The General Managers of the various roads in this city, represented in the Joint Executive Committee, received a request yesterday from Commissioner Fink to attend a meeting of the Committee at New York on the 23d inst. to make a redistribution of the west-hound business to revise 23d inst. to make a redistribution of the west-bound business, to revise the lumber rates and fix a tariff on cotton and tobacco. Commissioner Fink had an idea that the lake and canal business should be included in the percentage allowed to Chicago. Anything more preposterous could scarcely be imagined, and it is hardly possible that such a measure will be carried through. With equal justice Commissioner Fink might propose that the Misassippi River business be included in the percentages of the St. Louis roads, or the Pacific Mail business be included in the percentages of the St. Louis roads, or the Pacific Mail business be included in the percentages of the St. Louis roads, or the Pacific Mail business be included in the percentages of the St. Louis roads, or the Pacific Mail business be included in the percentages of the St. Louis roads, or the Pacific Mail business be included in the percentages of the St. Louis roads, or the Pacific Mail business be included in the percentages of the St. Louis roads, or the Pacific Mail business, the same that t

A NEW ROAD IN CANADA. Special Dispatch to The Tribune-DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11.—When Vandert

became convinced of the impracticability of building a tunnel at Grosse Isle, he ordered a new iron ferry-boat for the purpose of convey-ing the cars of the Canada Southern Road across ing the cars of the Canada Southern Road across
the river at that point until he could build a
cutoff to connect with the Michigan Central at
Ypsilanti. In the meantime Detroit and Canadian capitalists conceived the plan of building a
railroad from Windsor to Essex Centre, thus
making the connection with the Michigan Central twelve miles shorter than by the proposed
branch to Ypsilanti, and at the same time preventing the possibility of Detroit losing by a
diversion of through traffic. The plans were laid
before Vanderbilt, and he gave the assurance before Vanderbilt, and he gave the assurance that, if the road was built he would make that, if the road was built he would unantended the western terminus of the Canada Southern. The road was accordingly organized, and a meeting of shareholders of the Company, in accordance with the provisions of the general railway laws of Canada, was held in Windsor, commencially a standard termination of ance with the provisions of the general railway laws of Canada, was held in Windsor, commencing at noon to-day. After a full discussion of the proper course of legal procedure, the meeting proceeded to the election of seven Directors, as follows: W. McGregor, Alex Cameron, D. B. Odette, John J. Bagier, H. P. Baldwin, C. H. Buhl, and James McMillan. The Directors then held a meeting and elected the following officers: President, John J. Bagier; Vice-President, Alexander Cameron; Secretary and Treasurer, William B. Moran. The Executive Committee was appointed to take immediate steps toward the procuring of municipal aid from the Townships of Colchester, Sandwich, West Windsor, and Grassfield, through which the proposed road will run. Mr. Cameron said it might be expedient, in presenting the advantages of the scheme to the several municipalities, to call attention to the fact that the road to Essex Centre, a distance of difteen miles, was an important link in the project, for some time held under favorable consideration, of building a road across Essex Centre to Lake Erie. He would not wish to be understood as intending to hold out the latter scheme for the people of municipalities to grant a bonus, but, if the two schemes could be combined, he thought the usual. Government aid of \$2,000 per mile, extended to roads of twenty miles or over, could be secured. The cost of the road at \$12,000 per mile will be \$180,000. Of this amount the Detroit shareholders will contribute about baif, if the Canadian municipalities will contribute the remainder. Messrs. McMillan, Odette, and the President have been appointed to get proposals for 1,200 feet of river front for wharf and depot purposes on the Canadian side of the river. From the character of the men interested there is no doubt about the road being bullt.

Windson, Out., Sept. II.—At the last meeting of the Ontario Assembly a charter was granted to build a railway from Windsor ts Essex Centre, to connect Detroit with the Canadias Southern. Some three weeks ago the stock

CHICAGO AND PACIFIC. John J. Blair filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court yesterday against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, C. D. F. Smith, George S. Bowen, and others, to prevent the the Company in favor of Smith for \$500,000. He says that after the Company became insolvent—its organizers and practical owners. Dobbins & Company, also failed owners. Dobbins & Company, also failed and went into bankruptcy. Whatever rights or claims they had against the Company were subsequently sold by their assignee in bankruptcy and purchased by C. D. F. Smith for \$400 for himself, Bowen, and probably others. Smith then turned around and succeeded in getting the claim allowed against the Company for \$500,000, and the Company, it is claimed, is about to confess judgment in Smith's favor for this large amount. Blair owns \$5,000 of stock and \$125,000 of bonds in the Company, and is, besides, a creditor to the amount of \$54,945, and hence largely interested in having its affairs managed as economically as possible. He charges that this \$500,000 claim is fraudulent and fictitious, that the officers are abusing their trust, and he asks that they may be prevented from confessing any judgment in favor of Smith or any one else on this pretended claim.

THE NEW YORK MEETING. Special Disparch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—At the meeting to-day at Commissioner's Fink's office, of the General Passenger and Ticket Agents, repre senting the trunk lines and their West-ern connections, resolutions were passed recommending to the General Managers of roads to discontinue issuing excursion tickets at com-petitive points, and round-trip tickets except at strictly local points. Resolutions were adopted also recommending the abolition of commis-sions to ticket agents, the pooling of passenger usiness, and the maintenance of business, and the maintenance of rates. It is not believed among ticket agents that the commissions will be abolished, the convenience of the publicin getting tickets at hotels and other places besides the stations, and the impossibility of keeping all the roads to any agreement on the subject, as demonstrated by previous experiments, requiring the continuance of the custom. Many railroad men have arrived to attend the meeting of the National Association, which will take place at Windsor Hotel to-day, and continue several days. Two hundred representatives from different parts of the country will be present.

SOUTHERN LITIGATION. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 .- In the litigation between the holders of the Tennessee State improvement bonds, headed by Calvin Amor-Stevens against the Knoxville & Ohio Railroa Company, Cincinnati, Cumberiand & Charles-ton Railroad Company, East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia Railroad Company, Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company, sections at Charleston Rainroad Compan and other companies, which was before Judy Strong, of the United States Supreme Cour yesterday, upon a motion to vacate the appoin ment of William H. Delancy, Special Maste the Judge this morning made an order sustai-ing the motion, and annulling the order of An 20, 1879, appointing William H. Delancy Speci Master.

WESTERN INDIANA.

The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad ordinance was laid before the Mayor yesterday, but he would say nothing on the question of vetoing it. He did say, however, that he objected to the phraseology of the amendments, especially the use of the word "jointly," in speaking of the responsibility of the roads coming over the proposed tracks, for any damages that might accrue to the property along the line. For "jointly" he would substitute "severally." It is believed that he will refuse to sign it on account of this or some other technical objection, and that he will also veto it, though nothing is known upon the subject.

MASTER CAR-PAINT.

Associated Disputch to The Tribuna.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11.—The Master CarPainters' Association spent a portion of the may
in the discussion of topics of interest to the
went on the steamer North

RESIGNED.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 11.—Thermor, which has gained considerable to the effect that Gen. Anderson, Georger of the Pudacah & Elizabethtow. has resigned his position, to take effect Oct. It is not known who will take his place, and the official notification of Gen. Anderson's resignation has not yet been made. APPOINTMENT.

JOLIUT, Ill., Sept. 11.—Malcoim So many years transmaster of the Chicago & Alt Railroad, in this city, has been appointed Sup intendent of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwe ern Road by Receiver Reed, and has gone Streator to enter upon the duties of his office

ITEMS. The regular monthly meeting of the fast-freight lines running over the Northern routes to the East will be held in New York Sept. 24

The Illinois Central Railroad will run an excursion train between Gilman and Springfield t Oct. 1, 2, 8, and 4 at regular excursion rates. Mr. S. S. Merrill, General Manager of the Chicago, Milwankee & St. Paul Railroad, was in the city yesterday. He says no action has thus far been taken looking towards the appointment of a successor to Mr. John C. Gault, who will take charge of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad Nov. L.

Railroad Nov. 1.

Unusual activity prevails along the line of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad and its numerous rapidly-increasing branches. The tracklayers on the Blue Earth City Branch, which is in course of construction from Lake Crystal southward, are now in the Town of Shelbyville, and they will be in Winnebago City in about two weeks. Blue Earth City will be reached before the middle of October. On the Huron Lake Line to the West, twenty-two miles of iron are in place, and twenty-two more will be laid before the work is stopped this fail. Tracklaying on the line from Luverne to Bock Creek is being pushed forward with considerable rapidity.

creek is being pussed forward with considerable rapidity.

Mr. W. B. Strong, General Manager of the Atchioson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, stated yesterday that the report that his road was about to build a new line from Pueblo to Denver through Colorado Sorings was correct. The line will be of the same standard gauge as the Atchioson, Topeka & Santa Fe, and will run parallel with the Denver & Rio Grande. His road made a mistake in not building such a line in the first place instead of trying to run the Denver & Rio Grande. This road will be of much more value, as business need not be transferred at Pueblo, having the same gauge as the main line. His Company had become sick of being continually worried by the managers of the Denversk Rio Grawie, and the latter will soon find out that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe can get along well enough without their little road.

THE SCHOOLS.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.

New School Buildings--Pupils in the Schools-Riscellaneous Business.

The annual meeting of the Board of Educa tion was held last evening, President hoyne is the chair and all the Inspectors present. The first business was
THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS

or the ensuing year.
Inspector Frake nominated Inspector Keith Inspector Stiles named Inspector English. A ballot resulted: Hoyne, 5; Keith, 4; Stiles, 1; Richberg, 1; English, 3; Stone, 1.

Another ballot resulted: Hoyne, 4; Keith, 4; Stiles, 1; English, 3; Stone, 1; Vocke, 1; blank 1.

Inspectors Stiles and Vocke "declined the

The third ballot resulted: Keith, 6; Hoyne, 5; English, 1; Vocke, 1; Stone, 1; blank, L. Inspector Stone "withdrew." Inspector Frankenthal nominated Inspector

The fourth ballot resulted: English, 2; 1; olank, 1. The fifth ballot resulted: English, 2; Hoyne,

6; Keith, 8; Richberg, 1; Bartlett, 1; Frankenthal. 1: blank. 1. The sixth ballot resulted: Hoyne, 6; Keith, 5; English, 2; Frake, 1; Richberg, 1.

The seventh ballot resulted: Hoyne, 6; Keith, 3; English, 2; Richberg, 2; Vocke, 1; Brenan, 1.

"No choice," said the President; "better bring out another candidate."

The eighth ballot resulted: Hoyne, 6; Keith, 1. Fredicts 1.

4; English, 1; Richberg, 1; Armstrong, 1; 4; English, 1; Kichberg, 1; Armstrong, 1;
Bartlett, 1; Stiles, 1.
Inspector Frankanthal said it seemed that the
entire Board were candidates, but if the members would not take it too much to heart, he
would suggest that only the "three highest"
be voted for.
Inspector Stone remarked that that would do
no good: A man to be elected must receive
eight votes.

no good: A man to be elected must receive eight votes.

The ainth ballot resulted: Hoyne, 7; Keith, 2; English, 2; Armstrong, 1; Stiles, 2; Curran, 1.

The tenth ballot resulted: Hoyne, 7; Keith, 2; Richberg, 2; Armstrong, 1; Stiles, 3; On the thirteenth ballot Inspector Hoyne received eight votes, and was declared elected.

"I thank you for your confidence," he said, "and will try to do, my duty and make it pleasant for eyerv member."

Inspector Keith was elected Vice-President; Duane Doty, Secretary; James Ward, Building and Supply Agent; C. C. Chase, School Agent.

There were two candidates for Attorney, Col. Ricaby and T. G. Winds, the former getting 9 and the latter 6, the other two votes being blank.

9 and the latter 6, the other two votes being blank.

The following were also re-elected: Sheppard Johnston, clerk; M. B. Hicks, bookkeeper: John A. Guilford, assistant clerk.

Inspector Stone moved that the second assistant clerk be dispensed with. There was not work enough for two.

After some discussion, the motion was agreed to,—yeas 10, nays 5, as follows:

Yeas—English, Stone, Vocke, Keith, Bartlett, Frankenthal, Delany, Richberg, Stensland, Stiles—10. Frankenthal, Delany, Richberg, Stensland, Stiles

-10.
Nays—Armstrong, Brenan, Frake, Curran,
Hoyne—5.
Inspector Frake moved to reconsider the vote
by which the assistant clerk was elected.
A motion to lay on the table was lost, as was
also the other,—the latter by 8 to 7.

for August was then read. The cash on hand, as per last report, was \$16,012.84; receiots-rents, \$3,157.95; interest, \$3.89-\$3,161.84; expenditures, \$153.92, leaving a cash balance of \$19,020.75. The rent of School-Fund property accrued prior to May 8, 1875, was \$12,776.70; since, \$7,749.78; total due and unpaid, \$20,526.48. SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Inspector Bartlett, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported that proposals had been received for the erection of twelveroom buildings on the sites on Thirteenth street, between Throop and Centre avenue, and at Oak and Bremer streets, recommending the awarding of the contracts. The report was concurred in.

The same Committee was proposed at the contracts of the contracts.

ing of the contracts. The report was concurred in.

The same Committee recommended the renting of the building No. 141 Evergreen avenue for a term of ten months at \$30 a month as more accommodations are needed at the Wicker Park School. The report was concurred in.

The same Committee also recommended the leasing of the building on the corner of May and Fulton streets for another year, the Elizabeth Street School being overcrowded. The report was concurred in.

Inspector Bartlett moved that the school at the corner of Ohio and Oakley be called the Oakley Street School.

The same Committee asked authority to advertise for a site near the corner of California arenue and Jackson street in exchange for the Warren avenue lot and building. Action was deferred.

The same Committee recommended the marketimes and committee of the corner of California arenue and Jackson street in exchange for the Warren avenue lot and building. Action was deferred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Inspector English, from the Concon-Fund Property, asked authorities for lease or sale the Scamm perty on West Madison strees.

In.

Inspector Keith, from the Finance Commreported that they had examined and ye the bonds and securities in the hands of School Agent, and found them correct.

Inspector Bartlett, from the Committed Balaries, submitted a list of those of the Balaries, submitted a list of those of the

Concurred in.

The same Committee reported that the deal mute schools at the Newsboys' Home and in the Third Avenue and Scammon buildings were in operation and well attended.

Supt. Doty reported the schools, and submitted the which shows the enrollment, ers, etc., at the commenceme week of the school year:

	Companion and a service of the companion	THE RESIDENCE	G0201F01	UKOWANA	_	
a	Central High	*****		267	814	000
83	North Division High.		*** **	207	8	300
•	South Division High.			380 580		gwe.
-	West Division High			580	12	(Rotal)
	Archer Avenue	414		414	9	100
9	Brown	891	854	1,545	30	80 2
а	Burr	512	88	800	19	Bloo
-	Calumet Avenue	727	144	971	14	
B	Clarke	761	286	1,047	17	35.
38	Carpenter	970	195	1, 165	21	5544
53	Clark Street, N	144	173	317	100	86
м	Central Park	46	Santon	48	86 6	86.
	Chastant	267	255555	987	- 100	
3	Chestnut	502	281	783	2	Ant
	Cottage Grove	616	108	784	44	95. I
ч	Raymond		89	075	17	200
3	Division & Cleaver	886 784	345	975	17	196.3
a	Dore	883		1,129	22 21	***
	Douglas	785	400	1, 283	21	
a	Elizabeth	780	94	879	15	1900
38	Franklin	1,269 764	610	1,879	33	4
3	Foster	704	419	1,183	20	100
а	Fourteenth, 1 w	752	*****	752	15	1633
ı	Fourteenth. 2 w	424		424	2	1000
a	Halsted, south	145		145	7	
3	Haven	665	270	935	18	開始
3	Hayes	785	420 272	1,205	21	MAC)
я	Holden	775	273	1,047	18	肥
2	Hubbard	373	200	373		ᇓ
8	Huron	428	(MICOR)	428	illion o	100 of
3	Jones	718	246	964	17	1000
9		891	265	428 964 1,156	91	110
3	King	500	347	847	16	ᇒ
4	Kenzie	131		131	40	85a
4	Kinzie, east	81	8	89	88 €	**2*
4	Lake, west	88	42	130		-
ч	Lawndale	800	300			
3	Lincoln		212	1,109	20	100
я	Lincoln street	663		875	15	336
я	Mosely	571	513	1,084		100.0
9	Newberry	1,073	209		25	****
3	Nickersonville	642	88	730	13	
a	Ogden	356	424	780	14	100
	Paulina	286		780 286	. 8	***
2 1	Pearson	752	*** **	753	13	
	Pickard	440	54	494	10	1000
ш	Polk	752		752	13	RIGHE
и	Scammon	1,015	251	752 1,266	24	M CSI
	Sangamon	820	62	882	15	1330
a	Sheldon	454		0454	8 22	
я	Skinner	moo	451	1, 231	20	200 H
81	Third avenue	577	34	611	10	1200
9	Thirty-fourth	186	\$15000	188		1000
а				904	16	Seaton.
23	Throop		10000000	465	10	1775
155	Union. 8	763		763	84	777
83	Vedder	652		711	14	100
	Walsh			1 100	74 00	100
	Ward	1,090		1,165	20	1000
93	Warren avenue	174	16		1	****
93	Washington	787	304	1,091	22	
23	Wells	904	268	1,172	223	100
63	Wells, N	429	*****	429	11/4	
100	Wentworth avenue	818		818	14	2
9	Wicker Park	429	81	510	10	11.3
30	3 9-21 2 (0.5.2) 21 1842 0193	-		-	-	-
33	Totals	35, 486	9,290	46, 160	858	114
-00	THE RESERVE THE PARTY NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.	The second second second	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN		-	-

OPTIONAL STUDIES.

OPTIONAL STUDIES.

Inspector Stone moved that the Committees on Normal School, Music and Drawing, and German be dispensed with, on the grounds that there was nothing for them to do, and that the machinery of the Board was too cumbersome.

Inspector Vocke considered the motion as effort to do in an indirect way what had falled in a direct way. in a direct way.

Inspector Stiles asked why there was a Committee on German.

Inspector Vocke said he didn't know.

The question was divided, and the Normal School Committee was dropped, but the others

were not, by a vote of 7 to 8, as follows:
Yeas—English, Stone, Keith, Frake, Curran,
Stensland, and Stiles—7.
Nays—Vocke, Armstrong, Brenan, Bartlett,
Frankenthal, Delany, Richberg, and Hoyse—8.
On motion of Inspector Delany, a committee
on deaf-mute schools was added.
Inspector Frake moved that the Committees
on Examination and Appointment of Teschers
be consolidated, and a committee of five, to be
called the Committee on Teachers, be substituted.

called the Committee on Teachers, be substi-tuted.

This provoked considerable discussion, during which Richberg and Stone had a spat, the for-mer charging that there was too much persual influence in the appointment of teachers list year, and the latter calling for an explanation, as he was a member of the Committee. Rich-berg explained by saying that what he meant was that the members were bored by applicants and their friends.

The motion was finally agreed to,—yeas 14, nays 1,—Richberg.

The Board then adjourned.

A Usurer's Dodge.

"One of the most impudent usurer's dodges on record," remarks the London World, "has just been detected in Paris, and is now the subject of a thorough isvestigation at the hands of the police. It seems that several young men had been ruined lately, in a very short space of time, by a company, which proceeded as follows: The 'Board of Directors' was always willing to 'advance money to any amount, at the shortest notice, and without Inquiry-fees or security,' to young fellows of good family who applied for it, their only rules being: 1. That the money should be repaid at a given date, generally within six months, at an expolitant interest. 2. That the borrower should sign a declaration to the effect that he had received the money as a deposit. It followed that, in case of non-payment, the unfortunate youth was amenable to the law as a swindler. From fear of an exposure he paid, or his family paid for him; and the usurers, being in a lengue with several women of the demi-monde, seem to have known no depression of trade lately. Complaints have been so numerous, however, that Dame Justics has stepped in,"

Hog and Black Snake.

New Fork Sum.

A terrible fight between a bog and a black snake, about seven feet long, has just been seen near Stone Ridge, N. Y. A drove of hogs were pasturing in a lot owned by Cornelius Harderburgh. Most of the lot is swampy land. The hog had been wallowing in the mire, where the snake found him. Instantaneously the snake wound itself three or four times around the hog's neck, and tried to throw the hog, but failed. Gaining firm ground after some trouble, the hog started on a run toward the drove. The snake then lengthened itself out, and, rearing his nead directly in front of the noc's eve, drew back as though to strike. As he did so the hog opened wide his mouth, and, iostead of striking where it intended, the snake popped its head between the hog's jaws, which immediately closed. The result was that the head and a part of the snake was butten off. The remainder of the snake, which had encircled the bog's throat, loosened its hold and dropped to the ground.

No Chinese Admitted at Lendville.

Custer City, Idaho, has followed the example of Leadville, and refuses to allow Chinames in her midst. Our city, young though it is, has already accomplished a marvelous part in the work of developing the great West. It has poured out the millions of its exhaustless wealth, revived the drooping industries of a State which is destined to play an important part in the coming years of our country's matter, and called it from despair to high purpose. This has been a great work, but Leadville can point with pride to one even greator. She has, in refusing to admit Chinames, set an example which, if followed by the other great cities of the land, will soon solve the most vexed and most serious problem of the hour.

CANAL The Hon. Wm. M. the Toronto Pe Short Spe

In Which He Beview Existing Between the United 6

The Fisheries Award 1

They Will Hereafter Be a Sensibly Arrange the Past.

Some Interesting Pact New Tariff Imp SECRETARY 1

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 11... Evarts, who is paying a vi-guest of the Governor press Louise, was to-day a out 100, in the drawing-root outs. George R. Morse, ociety, briefly welcomed State, and
MR. MVARTS, IN REF
MR. MORSE, LADIES AND
was very much gratified, as w
surprised, to receive on
were making our way for

were making our way fr Toronto, a very cordial d Consul, in his name and in the idents of this city, welcoming to make me their guest. It my visit at the moment was we tation as the guest of the Go the Princess Louise, and I we rily, to accept your invitation gives me a great deal of pie-find that you have thought a sufficient occasion for leaving and the festivities the u, in honor of the incess, to pay some . I do not suppose that I that you are in a foreign in sight of your own, in co with men and women from ander institutions which it asy are, in general, very my your own country. Certainly me, in passing from my home few hours' ride, to Montry Toronto, to think of myself as and. The intercourse between and. The intercourse between their interests must so mucl social courtesies must be so process is going on, necess with increased rapidity, of a community of feeling, and a terest, so that the political di terest, so that the political dispatch and this side, you are subject and under the control of England, and by which, on kept on our path ever out any renewal of relation to England, say this single political duand, after all, it is not one we closely or constantly upon your habits. I do not know the any representatives of the Bullyn piaces of authority no biarquis of Lorne and his con Louise, who is their persons great powers of England could be to our country. If He

in 1868, and again in 1864, to fast, no more resolute, no more useful adherent of the erument against rebellion thangie. [Applause.] And the mother of the Princess consort were not only stead ance of the rights of our the press the Rebellion, and in the influences from France in fast in a recognition of the the Confederace, but the

in a recognition of the the Confederacy, but the Confederacy, but the Yeary critical point, they dat should be no break in the petween these two great in the power of our Government in the great Rebellion. [Lot doubt so long as Canada, minions of the British Cruide by side with ours, on, 3,000 or 4,000 miles, there wiects of discussion between ermaent, and the Government and the Government and the Government and the Government while principal interest, and in which which our Government is enough to say on this at the should be suitable in all retions which our Government is enough to say on this at possible to suppose that a or any delays, or any swkw thations can ever at all distuct the complete peaceful and thous between the in Hear," "Hear," and Each has for the ownich power always beggts, there is that closer union community of language, (higher the life of two nations what small portion of the ere civilization,—that portic by Government. Our peofore you left us, and as you limbs, and set as if they were remeat but Government them; and so in the English ment, that practical develop follows at no great interval in England, with the Tage, with the Clerical estably beople, after all, make the fells everywhere in that government, whatever its plandors whatever its

35, 486 9, 290 46, 160 858 114 abership last year was 48,800, endation the salary of Mr. I deaf-mutes at the News-xed at \$1,000 a year, and that moved that the principal of ot have the full eight grades last spring term be entitle 550.

moved that the Committees I, Music and Drawing, and ed with, on the grounds that for them to do, and that the

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per-Men in Europe, intriducen Hernid.

I have never been in the house imbassador or Foreign Minister nuntry that I did not find there name. That's nothing. When the residence of the Queen we opy of the Norristown Hernidales of King William, in the Hemarck, in the Bowal residence name, and in the bouse of every I. World, we saw a copy of the life. We carried it in our con-

CANADA.

The Hon. Wm. M. Evarts Treats the Toronto People to a Short Speech.

In Which He Reviews the Relations Existing Between Canada and the United States.

Plaheries Award Touched Upon, and Future Negotiations Hinted At.

They Will Hereafter Be as Amicably and Sensibly Arranged as in the Past.

ome Interesting Pacts Regarding the New Tariff Impositions.

SECRETARY EVÁRTS. HIS TORONTO SPEECE.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 11.—The Hon. William M. Evarts, who is paying a visit to Toronto as the guest of the Governor-General and the Princess Louise, was to-day at noon tendered a reception by the members of the New England fociety, together with other American ladies and gentlemen of this city, to the number of about 100, in the drawing-room of the Rossin House. George R. Morse, President of the fociety, briefly welcomed the Secretary of State, and

Ma. Morse, Ladies and Gentlemen: I was very much gratified, as well as somewhat surprised, to receive on the train, as we were making our way from Montreal to Icrosto, a very cordial dispatch from the Consul, in his name and in that of American resdents of this city, welcoming me, and proposing to make me their guest. It so happened that my risk at the moment was wholly upon an invi-tation as the guest of the Governor-General and tation as the guest of the Governor-General and the Princess Louise, and I was unable, necessarily, to accept your invitation in that form. It gives me a great deal of pleasure, however, to add that you have thought my presence here a sufficient occasion for leaving your avocations and the festivities that are about you, in honor of the Marquis and the Princess, to pay some liftle attention to me. Ido not suppose that you can very well feel that you are in a foreign land when you are a said of your own. In constant intercourse might of your own, in constant intercourse ander insultations which it is not too much to any are, in general, very much like those of your own country. Certainly it is difficult for me, in passing from my home in Vermont, in a few lears' ride, to Montreal, and then to Toronto, to think of myself as being in a foreign their interests must so much commingle, their social courtesies must be so frequent, that the process is going on, necessarily, and perhaps with increased rapidity, of an assimilation, a community of feeling, and a community of interest, so that the political distinction by which, and this side, you are subject to by the Crown, and under the control of the Parliament of England, and by which, on our side, we have that on our path ever since 1776 with kept on our path ever since 1776, with-out any renewal of our previous relation to England, remains; 1 say this single political distinction remains, and, after all, it is not one which presses very

and, after all, it is not one which presses very closely or constantly upon your daily thoughts or habits. I do not know that there could be any representatives of the British Crown in the high places of authority now occupied by the Marquis of Lorne and his consort, the Princess Louise, who in their personal relations to the great powers of England could be more acceptable to our country. ["Hear." "Hear."] It, was my fortune in visiting England, in the midst of our civil distress, under THE TRESSUES OF OUR WAR, in 1888, and again in 1884, to find no more stead-

in 1888, and again in 1864, to find no more stead-

The state of the s

fucted on our part, and certainly on the part of England, so far as we have any opinion or feel-ing, in as quiet, and, I think I may say,—for the

people pride themselves on their good sense on both sides of the water,—in as semilie a way as any subjects of dispate are ever donducted. ["Hear," "Hear."]

I imagine that there is constantly pressing on the minds of those who live upon the borders of these two great nations a wish that the commercial, the Custom-House, and drifty embarransments may be reduced to a minimum, and that there may be as free a flow of commerce between the two communities as the interests of the two may render possible. ["Hear, Hear," and applause.] Of course we don't always agree when we are on two sides of a great national consideration, any more than when we are on the opposing sides of a private litigation. Protection from Canada, and the protection of Canada against the United States, do not always strike the people looking from the opposit sides always in the same way. [Laughter.] But this teaches us at least one thing: that on both sides of the line these matters are governed by the pretty strong predominance of what we may call human nature. ["Hear," and laughter.] It is a pretty constant quantity in public as well as private affairs, and, if the most culightened, and the most patient, and the most public as well as private affairs, and, if the most enlightened, and the most patient, and the most people to treatment can be applied to all these subjects on our skie and the other, it will end. I have no doubt, in a great extension of freedom of intercourse and a great reduction of the embarrassments which are felt, I suppose, to be quite unanitable between communities so much affice, and where freedom of intercourse is so desirable. [Hear," Hear." and appliance.]

applause.]
Mr. Evarts closed by expressing his pleasure at finding a New England Society in Toronto, and, thanking them for their attentions, a few minutes were then spent in introductions and hand-shakings. Mr. Evarts will remain the guest of the Governor-General and Princess until to-morrow morning, when he will leave for the West. He visited the Industrial Exhibition to-day in company with their Excellencies, and made a number of inquiries regarding Iron and other manufactures on exhibition.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

Epecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

OTTAWA, Sept. 11.—The Free Press, referrin to the frequent statement that the best lumber in this district has been taken out, and that Ottawa will cease to be a distributing point, says the records of the Crown Timber-Office show that on the north side of the Ottawa River, being one-half of the limits now under license, not a single tree has yet been cut for square timber or saw-logs, and upon the half that has been more or less worked upon there is timber now standing that will admit of as much being taken out to market as the total that has been marketed for the Ottawa and its tributarie since the beginning of the century,

THE NEW TARIFF. Few taxpayers in either the Province of Onta-rio or the Maritime Provinces are thoroughly impressed with the amount they have already contributed in a bulk sum to the Dominion Treasury on two items alone, which, previous to March 15, were free from duty. From March 15 to July 31, or in four months and a half, the people of Outario, principally, have paid as duty on coal no less than \$154,587, while the people of the Maritime Provinces, principally, have paid \$105,724 on breadstuffs, making a total tax on the two items alone of \$260,261.

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION. PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Demonstration Committee in connection with the Provincial Exhibition which opens here on the 23d inst., offer \$470 in prizes for military and smateur hand competitions, and \$200 for engine competitions. Two hundred dollars have been voted to defray the expenses incurred in the transportation of fish from the Government breeding establishment for the proposed display of live fish.

Photographs of all the principal public buildings in Canada are to be exhibited at the Exhibition.

bition.

One thousand four hundred tons of steel rails for the Pacific Railway have arrived at Kingston per barges from Montreal, and are being transported for shipment to Milwaukee, and thence to St. Boniface.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES. RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Halifax, Sect. 11.—The North Star, a leading paper published at St. Johns, Newfoundland, in an editorial on the future relations of Canada says: "Within the last few months indications have everywhere made themselves apparent that we are on the eve of probable changes as our relations with the United States, not only in regard to the Washington Treaty but also in regard to the Washington Treaty but also in regard to the Washington Treaty but also in regard to the United States, almost as much in its direct and immediate effect upon it as in the example it affords to bring unreasonable people

UNCER TOM

ving the Seeds of Discord in the Union Park Church.

Protest of the Deacons Against Play-Acting There.

But It Came Too Inte, and the Perform-ances Are Going On.

In Indiguant Letter from a Member of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church.

A rumor has been in circulation during the past few days to the effect that the peace and harmony of the members of the Union Park Congregational Church had been somewhat shaken, and that the cause had been the ancient semi-religious, semi-theatrical tramp, Uncle Tom. Some weeks ago Mr. James M. Nixob, who, in dramatic matters, might be the grandfather of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's hero, organized a company for the purpose of playing "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in churches and lecture-halis,—in places where none of the theatrical surroundings obnoxious to church people could be found. He secured the consent of the Michigan Avenue Baptish Church Trustees, and gave a series of performances lasting from Monday last until Saturday evening. During the early part of last week the Trustees of THE UNION PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH signed a contract with Mr. Nixon agreeing to rent him the church for the purpose of representing the great moral drama upon the payment

rent him the church for the purpose of representing the great moral drama upon the payment of so much money. Immediately after this bargain had been closed evidences of dissatisfaction became apparent on the part of the Deacons at the actions of the Trustees. A meeting was held by the Deacons, who passed a series of resolutions regretting that the church had been rented for such a purpose, and then a letter was sent the theatrical man, in which Mr. George Sherwood said that he regretted to say "That there is so much objection to holding 'Uncle Tom' in the Union Park Church that we shall be obliged to withdraw the offer. The inclosed document [the set of resolutions alluded to] speaks for itself. Peace and harmony require us to decline to let the church for a theatrical us to decline to let the church for a theatrical troupe illustrating 'Uncle Tom.' THE PROTEST CAME 100 LATE, HOWEVER.

Mr. Nixos had his contract secure, he had put out a considerable sum in printing and in advertising the coming performances, and he did not feel inclined to willingly waste what money he had expended. When the manager signified his determination to produce his play, another meeting was held by the Deacons and the Trustees, and Nixon's agent, was animmoned meeting was held by the Deacons and the Trustees, and Nixon's agent was summoned before them. He explained the situation, they begged him to try and get another church if he could and relinquish his bond with them, but he was as firm as Shyock. He left. They submitted to the inevitable with as good a grace as they could, and the show has been going on every night and drawing large crowds. A Tribuna representative yesterday called upon several of the leading people of the church, but, although nearly all admitted that there was considerable feeling against the Trustees for permitting the representations, each one pursued the course of wisdom and said as little upon the subject as possible.

swer to a question as to whether he could say anything about the antagonism between the Deacons and the Trustees over the matter, re-plied that he was scarcely prepared to give any views; in the course of a day or two, however, DEACON C. H. CASE,

while admitting that he did not understand very much about the matter, thought that the feeling in the church was very decided against the "Uncie Tom" performances.

"Is the feeling against the innovation manimous!" the writer asked.

"Well, yes, I think you may say it is."

"How did they come to permit the entrance of Uncie Tom, then!"

"The contracts were signed by the Trustees,—in good faith, of course, and without imagining that any trouble would come out of the performances."

"But," said the scribe, "the Trustees had their eyes open when they signed the contracts!

their eyes open when they signed the contractal
They knew that they were renting the church

In the meantims my aront had signed a contract with the Trustees of the Union Park Songregational Church for one week."

"Did they know what kind of an entertainment you intended giving,—that you proposed erecting a stage, putting in somery, foothights, etc.!"

"They did. We told them we were going to represent "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in the same way as we had done at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. Everything was plain sailing on our part." AN INDIGNANT PROPERT.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1879.—I desire to call at-

CHICAGO, Sept. 10, 1879.—I desire to call attention to an item in Sunday's Tarburs, 7th inst. On the eleventh page, under the heading "The Stage," wherein, speaking of the success achieved by the new dramatic version of "Uncle Tom" as presented in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, it is stated that "It is only proper, however, to record the fact that its introduction into the church in dramatic form has not only met with no opposition on the part of the congregation, but has been halled with pleasure by many who are conscientiously antagonistic to the theatre." Now, while I do not speak for the congregation attending the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, I am able to say on behalf of the members that the question of permitting the use of the building for theatrical purposes was not submitted to them, and, waile I am not prepared to say positively that they would have refused its use for such a purpose, I am happy to record my protest against it, which would have been offered had the proposition been submitted, and had I been in the city. I had not intended to refer to this matter in the public prints, but cannot hesitate to assure the Christian people who have both spoken and written to me on this subject that the article referred to does the membership injustice. Personally, I see in this set a lowering of the standard, a yielding up of principle, a degradation of the house set apart for the worship of God to base uses. I read that God came down and filled the first temple with Scourge and scorn the men so lost to all sense of the proprieties and decencies of the place. I nowhere read of churches being used as theatres; would as soon them on this of that upper room where Jesus appeared to His waiting, praying Discipies after His resurrection and showed them His usil-prints and spearwound, being used as a play-house. The theatre belongs to the world, the church to christ. I do not believe the theatre to drag the professing Church down to fis level, it is impossible for the church to clerat the church to cherts.

We seem to be on the verge of losing our Sabbaths. I pray our churches may be spared us a little longer, or the prophecy of Thomas Carlyls may yet come true that "fifty years hence there will not be a Christian in Christendom." If so, it will be because of the fulfillment of Paul's prophecy as recorded in L. Thess., I., 4—17. MEMBER OF THE MICHIGAN ANENUE BAP-

AMUSEMENTS.

EMMA ABBOTT'S "VIRGINIA."

The opera season of 1879-80 was inaugurated in New York last Monday evening, when Miss Emma Abbott produced Masse's "Paul and Virginia," which was given here last winter. Her reception by the critics could hardly have been very gratifying to her. The Herald, which has all along bolstered her up, is quite enthusiastic over her personation, but the Times, Tribune, and Evening Post are very severe. The Times says:

Tribune, and Evening Post are very severe. The Times says:

Miss Abbott is said to have created the role of Verginia of the American stage, and she is no doubt entitled to the credit of this achievement. As an scirces she has yet much to learn in restraining her emotional nature, which leads her constantly into the dangerous paths of over-acting, and makes a demand on the intense sympathies of her audience which the average human being is hardly equal to. As a singer and operatic artisle Miss Aboott, of course, invites criticism. She seemed to be in good voice isstevening and to have a confident command of her vocal resources. Her voice was in tune, but the tender and romantic quality was not as apparent as we had hoped for.

The Tribune lays it one little harder:
Miss Abbott, who sang as art of Verginia, has gained ease in acting, and she is not graceful, she absolutely lacks command of her face, which either expresses no emotion at all or else the wrong one, and though she does something with her arms and legs, it somehow accommend ease grant of which either expresses no emotion at all or else the wrong one, and though she does something with her arms and legs, it somehow accommend ease.

reghts to that faseinating work. Measrs. If sert and Sullivas, it seems, insist that the sol right of performance exists for the Stran Doers-Comique artists, who were specially a lected by them. But it would seem that the manager or some one connected with him a lowed a performance of the piece to be given be another troupe at the Alexandra Palace, thoug an injunction against this performance habeen asked for and refused. Then seems that the managers of the Palace Company, accompanied by a band of roughs, at tempited to carry off the properties of the saucy ship from the Opers-Comique, in which attempthey were successfully resisted by the origina gallant crew (the artists), and from this it in repable that a scene in a police court will ensue, as summonses were granted against the assailants. Meantime, the case as to the righ of performance of the piece is before the courte and had not been settled at latest accounts.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

This evening the Mexican Veterans will be enjertained by Joshus Whitcomb.

Joseph Wheelock has purchased a play of Fred G. Maeder; and Portland, Me., has the

Fred G. Maeder; and Portland, Me., has the promise of its first production some time during the current month.

It is ramored that Miss Alice Hastings has been dropped from the Colville company. It is also reported that Miss Marie Williams will soon return to this country.

Neuendorff will on next Tuesday evening open his New York Germania Theatre. The new people he has engaged are Miss Josephine Pagay, soubrette: Miss Augusta Setti, leading lady; Miss Helene Bensberg, walking lady; and Messra. F. A. Sauer, light comedian; Adolph Feuchter, character; and Herman Raberg.

the Paris Globe publishes the ages of som famous singers and actreases as follows: Miolan diarvalho was born in 1897; Ugalde, 1829 Alphosaine, 1831; Favart, 1833; Madelein Brohan, 1833; Periga, 1834; Gueymard 1834; Schneider, 1835; Jane Essler, 1836 Theresa, 1837; Marie Sass, 1838; Carlott Patti, 1840; Blanca, 1840; Kranss, 1842; Pierson, 1843; Montaland, 1843; Adelina Patti 1843; Zulma Bouffar, 1844; Nilsson, 1847; Crozette, 1848; Broisat, 1845; Marie Roze, 1849 Judic, 1850; Paola Marie, 1851; Theo, 1833 Heilbron, 1832; Granier, 1852. "Now," add the Globe, "we are ready to receive correction—from the ladies who find that we have mad them younger than they are."

them younger than they are."

The boy who used to straddle the cannon the Mme. D'Atalie carried upon her shoulders, an which from his perch he used to fire off, he been traced and claimed by a Miss Jenny Gleert, of London, who says that she is his sisted His name, he says, is Harry Gilbert Grattor It may be remembered that he was taken awa from the D'Atalies by the Mayor of Philidelphia and sent to the Northern Home to Destitute Children. That institution boun him out to a farmer, the farmer whaled him and the boy ran away. After a long series of wanderings he reached Boston, and he is no the guest of the Massachusetts Society for it Prevention of Crueity to Children. He is a orphan, and is to be sent back to England.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

See Fork Times, Sept. 5.

A meeting of the World's Fair Committee (formerly the Citizens' Committee of the World's Fair) was held hast, evening in the Fifth-Avenue Hotel. About alty gentlemen were present, many of whom were from the South and West. The meeting was called to order by Mr. F. L. Talcott of this city, Second Vice-President of the Association, who made a brief address, and

the Association, who made a brief address, and introduced Mr. Henry G. Stebbins, the new President of the Committee, who, upon taking the chair, delivered a short address, warmly favoring the enterprise. The Committee on National Logislation, presented a report, in the form of a bill to be presented to Congress at its next session, to authorize and provide for the holding of the proposed fair. The bill provides for the appointment, by the President of the United States, of a Commission consisting of one delegate from each State and Territory of the United States, and one delegate from each city in the United States having 50,000 inhabitants or more, who, with fifty persons to be added, shall constitute a Commission whose functions shall continue until the close of the Exhibition, and who shall fix the prices and date, and prepare, and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the Exhibition upon the site within the corporate limits of the City

date, and prepare and superintend the execution of a plan for holding the Exhibition upon the site within the serporate limits of the City of New York. The Commission is made a corporate body, and the delegates from each State and Territory are to be nominated by the Goverdors of such State and Territory. The delegates are to serve without compensation, and are not to be held personally limble for any debts contracted by the Association. The capital stock is not to exceed \$12,000.000, and is to be divided into shares of \$10 each. Certificates of stock are to be issued by the United States Secretary of the Treasury, and provision is made for the punishment of persons who may attempt to counterfeit them. Whenever \$1,500,000 of money shall have been subscribed, collected, and expended for the purposes of the act, the Secretary of the United States Treasury is authorized and directed to pay to the Commission, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,500,000 in six equal installments of \$250,000 each, as a loan, without interest, to be repaid out of the proceeds and property of the corporation before any dividends are paid to the shareholders, or any portion of the capital stock is refunded, after the payment of all the liabilities of the corporation. On motion, the report was received, and copies of the bill ordered to be sent to all the members of the Committee, with the request that they return them with such amendments or suggestions as they may desire to make.

Mr. Ellwood E. Thorne offered a resolution, which was adopted, reaffirming the former decision of the Committee fixing the date for holding the fair during the year 1883, and suggesting Sept. 3 as a day that should be prominently observed, either as the day for beginning the enterprise, or by some other important event, on account of its being the centennial anniversary of the execution of New York by the British troops. Several new members were added to the Committee, from New York, Mehigan, Iowa, South Carolina, Minne

to meet at the Westminster Hotel on the first Monday in October.

The United States Election Laws—Their Constitutionality to Be Tested.

Baltimore Gassits, Sept. 2.

The Validity of the United States Election laws, which was the subject of so much discussion in Congress and which formed the subject of one of President Hayes' most elaborate vetces, is to be tested before the United States Supreme Court in the matter of the Baltimore election cases. Yesterday morning Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, of the law firm of Johnson & Poe. of this city, accompanied by G. Morris Bond, United States Commissioner, visited the city jail and took the affidavits of Henry Bowers, Walter Tucker, Albert Siebold, Martin C. Burns, and Lewis Coleman, State judges and clerks of election, who are serving out terms of imprisonment under the sentence of Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, for alleged violation of those laws by interfering with United States affidavits and petitions in the casts mamed Gen. Johnson left this city last uight for the purpose of meeting Chief Justice Will hear Gen. Johnson's application for writs of habeas copus in the cases of the Fiscaters named. On the hearing of theis cases it is expected that the question of theis cases it is expected that the question of the constitutionality of the Election laws will be cased upon by the Supreme Court.

A similar question is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of the action of Judge Rives with regard to the cases of Burnell Reynolds and Lee Reynolds, indicated for murder by the Circuit Court from Patrick County, Va. Another phase of the question is before the Supreme Court in the case of Clark, State Judge of Elections of Ohio, convicted under the same law under which the Baltimore prisoners were convicted.

WATER SUPPLY.

Conference Between the Mayor and the Council Committee

The Recent Citizens' Association Report Under Discus-

with Eighteen-Poot Sheds.

The Council Committee on Fire and Water met at the City-Hall yesterday, there being present, in addition to Ald. Thompson, McCormick, Ballard, Purcell, and Lorenz, Mayor Harrison, Commissioner Waller, and Mr. Jackson, of the Citizens' Association. of the Citizens' Association.

The first thing taken up was the ordinance

allowing
THE BUILDING OF SHEDS
sighteen feet high, instead of twelve feet as required by the Fire ordinance. The Committee had once recommended that it be placed on file, but the Council, for some reason, returned their report to them,
"Why did they recommit?" asked McCor-

swered Thompson.

"Do you know of any reason for changing it?" inquired McCormick.

"No; and I do not desire to change it," re-

piled Thompson.

"All we can do, then," said McCormick, "is to send it back."

to send it back."

"That is my idea," said Thompson.

"I naven't changed my mind," said Purcell.
So it was decided by these three—the majority
of the Committee, the others (Ballard and Lorens) not being present at the time—to submit
the same report to the Council.

Then came up the ordinance authorizing the
laying of pipes or tubes in the streets for the
purpose of

purpose of CARRYING COMPRESSED AIR

GARRYING COMPRESSED AIR
for mechanical purposes.

The Committee are divided regarding it, and
there will be two reports.

The next document considered was the
Mayor's communication in regard to an addition to the pumping works, and, in connection
with it, that of the Committee of the Citizens'
Association recommending the erection of new
works down-town.

Association recommending the erection of new works down-town.

MATOR HARRISON,
when asked to express his views, said the report of the Committee required more study than he had been able to give to it,—required calculations and engineering skill to get at the bottom of it. There were some objections to the suggestions, but some decided benefits would accrue from their adoption. Whether the objections would counterbalance the benefits, he had not been able to determine. Considerable expense would attend the carrying out of the project. He supposed the works could be built, and the contractors would take warrants drawn on the future, but it was questionable whether the city could go into debt without the certainty of payment. As to the benefits arising from having the works on the river, that was an engineering question.

Ald. Thompson asked if he suggested a deferment of the matter until he had had time to look into it.

The Mayor said he would like the Committee to recommend to the Council the doing of something in order to show that it was the intention to do something. The matter was of great importance, and it ought to be known whether the water facilities were to be increased. Whether it was to come from adding two engines to the West Side works or erecting new works, was the question. He desired to raise the question whether the new engines wouldn't be better.

Ald. Thompson said the present capacity was evidently not sufficient, and a larger supply might be pecessary at any moment.

The Mayer remarked that he was not one of those who believed there was

AWASTE OF WAXTE IN CHICAGO, in its use. Every drop that ran into the gutters and got into the sewers was doing a

meters would marthing like ropsy for the benefits arising from its use. There would have to be an enormous expenditure for meters,—over \$1,000,000,—and a large corps of workmen and collectors would be required to look after them. They would be more or less liable to get out of order, and the use of water would be restricted. He believed in letting the water the westwise the constant study ran into the sewers, and the result was that the sewers were so healthy that one could walk through them, the air being pure. Chicago, with her immense reservoir in the lake, should have all the appliances necessary for inrufaling a vast amount of water, "and giving it next to air freely."

Ald Thompson called his Honor's attention to the statement that between I and 4 o'clock in the morning, 1,250,000 gallobs were pumped. The Mayor add that was not wasted. He supposed a great deal of it was need. What was called wrating sayed many and what was called water of the committee of the committe

had been suggested. It was 430 feet squewhich was large enough. The Gowerns would sell, and there would be no competi. The people who laid out Chicago hadn't a much of a mistake. It was growing as the tended. If the propesed machinery were bonow, it would answer for the best part century,—supply our great-grandchildren water.

water.

The Mayor asked if another engine at twest Side works wouldn't answer.

Mr. Jackson said that was too far off. The should be greater pressure where the water two st needed—in the heart of the cisy. The would be a saving, too, in the cost of coal anthracite had to be used at the North farmers.

works.

The Mayor wanted to know why that was.

"Because the people thereabouts object is moke," said Mr. Jackson.

The Mayor referred to the consumption of moke in London, where there was less now that in Chicago. in Chicago.

Ald. Ballard remarked that smoke-burners been tried here, but they didn't work for a

been tried here, but they didn't work for some reason.

The Mayor suggested that a sub-committee be appointed to meet the City Engineer and examine the whole subject and see what was b st to be done,—to set, also, the approximate cost of land, building, and machinery for new works.

Aid. Thompson said the Committee could not go to the Council without some facts.

The Mayor remarked that they ought to be prepared to recommend something, and said Comptroller Gurney might meet with them totalk over money matters.

Commissioner Waller said the estimated cost of both plans should be procured.

There was no objection to the Mayor's idea, and Aid. McCormicz was appointed the Sub-Committee.

Committee,
Mr. Jackson was invited to consult with h
Ald. Peevey sain a wall at the West Side wo
was tumbling down.
The Mayor stated that it was perfectly now, having been shored up. It was only
temporary wall, as the building was design
for four engines.
Ald. Thompson then brought up the ma

saying that the paying rate, 15 per cent per foot, was fixed a good many years are, when material and labor were higher than now, and saking if it wasn't advisable to reduce the rate to 12 per cent.

Commissioner Waller said iron was advancing rapidly and a reduction would not be advisable this fall. By-and-by, when pipe could be has on favorable terms, 13 per cent would be enough. In reply to a question, he said the city paid \$34 a ton.

Ald Thompson stated that when the 15 per cent rate was fixed the city was paying \$60 at ton.

The matter was then dropped.

ton.

The matter was then dropped.

The Mayor said that in the next six months more revenue would be derived from water than ever before. Alluding to the recent 25 per cent reduction in the rate, he thought the city would be able every year to reduce the rate considerably, with a more systematic collection.

Commissioner Waller remarked that if there was anything in Chicago the people could indulge in it was water.

The Mayor said he had talked with Dr. De Wolf about wastage, and found that the Doctor's ideas coincided with his own. "Let at run. It it ran into the sewers it would clean them out."

The Committee then adjourned.

ILL-FATED STARS.

Two of the Red-Star Line of Steamers I Down Vessels in Mid-Ocean—Considera Loss of Life.

Down Vessels in Mid-Ocean—Considerable
Loss of Life.

Decial Dispatch is The Tribun.

PHILADRIPHIA, Pa., Sept. II.—The Red Star
steamship Belgent arrived to-day after a twalvedays' passage from Antwerp, the quickest time
ever made between Antwerp and the United
States. She brought the largest number of
cablo-passengers ever landed at this port, but
with the sorry report of having at
3 o'clock on the morning of Sept.
3 run down the Norwegian bark Luna, with
sugar, from Porto Rico for Queenstown. The
bark was cut in two, and the forward part sank
immediately, while the stern, with a portion of immediately, while the stern, with a portion of the cabin, floated off. The second officer of the steamer saw the vessel first, and stopped the engine, at the same time putting the helm "hard a-port," but the nark had put her belm down so that she came directly across the steamer's bows, on a falling wave. Boats were quickly launched, with the first and second officers in command, and the Captain, Mate, and the seamen picked off of floating soars. These were all that woke soon enough to escape. The Second Mate and the steward were drowned in their rooms; also three seamen, saleep in the forecastle; and the carpenter, who was at the wheel, was knocked senseless and fell overboard. No blame was attached to the officers of the steamer, who conducted themselves with great presence of mind. A few hours later a dispatch was received that the Zealand, the next steamer of the line, that left Antwerp ten days later, had run down the bark Corrina, from Colombo, off Dungennes, with the loss of four saliors. Neither steamer was damaged.

mer was damaged. AMUSEMENTS.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME! 6 NEW STARS 6 AND ALL THE OLD FAVORITES

Popular Prices-75. 50, 25, 25, and 15c. Wednesday and Saturday Matthews, 15, 25, and 50c. Performances senday and Svery Evening. Matines Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday at 2;43 p. m. Sunday, Sept. 14. - BELLE HOWITT NEW YORK BURLESQUE COMBINATION. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. This and Every Evening at 8, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinoes at 2 for four weeks ending Sept. 27,

DENMAN THOMPSON JOSHUA WHITCOMB Box-Office open during this engagement from 9 s. m. till 10 p. m. Seass can be secured ten days in advance. Admission, 25c, 50c, 75c. Reserved, 75c and 81.

Admission, 25c, 50c, 75c. Reserved, 75c and 81.

H. GOLEY'S THEATRES.

H. M. HOOLEY... Sole Progressor and Manager.

POUR (ONLY 4) MORE PERFORMANGES.

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THE WORLD-RENOWED

SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS

THE BROOK! Monday, Sept. 15-Hice's Evangeline Co

LAST NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR SUCCES Tony Pastor and Troupe.
The Best Entertainment Tony Pastor ever over included.

The Best Entertainment Tony Pastor ever over the Entertainment of the Last Engagement.

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CHOIR PINAPORE COMPANT, one week only.

PARK-PLACE PAVILIEN,

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COTTANT TWENTY SECONDS - INC. COLLEGE GROVE
THIS EVENTING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

GRAND CONCERT

BY THE FULL

HAMILIN'S THEATRE.

Every Evening and Tuesday, Priday, and Sunday of cracous at 2 o'clock, the Beautiful Sensetional Brasses MAGNOLIA, THE WHITE SLAVE.

All the Steek Company in the cast. Preceding the drams a brilliant bill of novelies.

Prices, 78, 50, 20, and 22c.

- belm] is a guest of the Pacific. B. F. Shaw, of Dixon, is at the Pacific. S. L. Dows, Cedar Rapids, is at the Sh
- rey, of Du Quoin, Ill., is at the Gard

- Elies Patrick, of Marengo, Ill., is one of the James Holroyd and daughter, of Waterford, N. Y., are at the Tremont.
- Jacob Nunnemacher and wife, of Milwaukee re domiciled at the Tremont.
- R. R. McDonald and B. Sexton, of Fort Scott iss., are located at the Palmer. Judge Gardner Greene, of Norwich, Conn., I mong the guests of the Pacific.
- Waterman, President of the Chicago, ore & Courtland Railroad, is at the Tre
- rty car-loads of excursionists will arrive via the Michigan Central this morning, to in the Exposition and other points of in-11:30 yesterday forenoon Officer John G. shot and killed a mad dog at No. 120 West on street. The animal made ineffectual efto bite several persons.
- M. Chester, of Liverpool, Director of the t Western Railroad of Canada, and Will-keyson, Vice-President of the Baltimore & Railroad, are at the Palmer.
- L. H. Clark, Chief Engineer of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, and H. C.
- oper Mann yesterday beld an sinquest at mer of School and Fiftieth streets upon ant daughter of Robert and Mary Mur-ho while at play accidentally fell into a milt and was sufficiented.
- mperature yesterday, as observed by optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE), was, at 8 a. m., 61 degrees; 10 a. m., ., 75; 8p. m., 76; 8 p. m., 70. Barome-m., 29.78; 8 p. m., 29.58. Travel was delayed for some time yesterday porning on Madison street, owing to the breaking of a stringer to the bridge. 6 On examination was found to be so rotten that a new beam ad to be put in place before the bridge could e considered safe.
- rs. Maria O'Deli arrived in town yesterday, is trying to find her sister, Helen M. White, tressmaker, 33 years of age, who has lived a for a number of years. The police have ituted search for her, and in the meantime.

 O'Dell is stopping at the Rock Island
- R. R. Cable, President of the Rock Island & Peoria Raffroad; W. D. Washburn, President of he Minneapolis & St. Louis Raifroad; A. A. laimage, General Manager of the Missouri facific Raifroad; and John B. Carson, General tanager of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Raifroad, reat the Pacific.
- Ole Oleson, a Swede, 52 years of age, employed is keeper of the Government pier, was yesterlay morning found drowned in the lake. It is imposed that while tying up a small scow which was used in going from one pier to another, he out his balance and fell off the pier into the water. The body was recovered, and was taken to his home at No. 200 Vine street, where he eft a wife and two sons.
- Next Sunday's west park music will be con-ed to Central Park. Director Rosenbecker d his twenty-five assistants have been en-ged for the afternoon by some gentlemen un-own, to delight the West-Siders on that occa-ment. The last Sunday attendance at Douglas-irk was particularly attractive and well-dis-sed, and proved from the first the popularity the—to the West-Side—new entertainment.
- o-to the Weat Side—new entertainment.

 9-20 yesterday morning, as David Hughes riving west on Kinzle street, near Clark, a heavily-laden grain wagon, he colwith a burgy containing Mrs.

 Hoffert, of No. 88 West as street. The burgy was wrecked, and Hoffert was thrown out and injured about the bip. Hughes was considered at fault facer Kraus, who placed him under arrest.

 Sanitary Committee of the Chicago emv of Homoepathic Physicians and Surmet at the office of Dr. T. C. Duncan yesty, After an informal talk about the consted work, the Chairman, Dr. T. O. Will-appointed the following named gentlemen, Adams, Meissier, Woodward, Foster, Miller, Mitchell, and Leavitt, to co-operate the Committee. The meeting then ad, subject to a call from the Chairman. attention of the anthorities is called to
- ned, subject to a call from the Chairman.

 ne attention of the anthorities is called to fact that an end of one of the sidewalks. State street bridge was demolished a few ago, and that the hole has merely been died over with a few old planks laid lengths and fastened at but one end. If the damis not properly repaired within a few days, city will find it expedient to establish a saving station, well supplied with mudks, at that point to angle for the missing the compliance of the Lake Forest Union.
- North-Side pedestrians.

 The opening-day of the Lake Forest University was one of such increased interest as the experience of the Commencement-day, June 25, opened the way for its friends to expect. Large numbers have zathered in every department, and still they come by every train. Nearly every room in the College, in Ferry Hall, and in the Academy is engaged. The new buildings are nearly complete, and will be fully occupied in a few days. The most sanguine friends of the institution hardly expected what their eyes how see.
- A letter was printed in The Tribune a few ays ago in which the inquiry was made whether the Exposition could not be kept open Sundays rough the Exposition could not be kept open Sundays rough the place would pay one-half as such for the Sunday as for the whole week low comes the Budget, a paper printed in the knowling, and informs "North Side" that he experiment has been tried, and that the resipts were not sufficient to pay for the extra dvertising alone, to say nothing of the other xpenees.
- ceipts were not sufficient to pay for the extra devertising atons, to say nothing of the other expenses.

 Timothy Kenney, a labering man living at No. 223 Brown street, died at 2:30 yesterday norning at his home, from the effects of dose of Paris green taken the reening previous. Kenney was in indigent recupatances, and frequently gave way to induce and despondency. It was not clear, however, that he took the poison with suicidal insent, and the Coroner's Jury returned a verdict still leaving it in doubt as to whether it was aken by mistake or to end still severe. The beceased left a wife and seven children.

 Hugh McGowan, living at the owner of B and Dominick streets, was found dead yesterday norning by Louis Ludgert in his barn in the ear of No. 725 Clybourn avenue, a saloon kept y Ludgert. The deceased was in the saloon rinking Wednesday evening, and along about 10 o'clock a man named Fred Butler was to ake him home, but instead of doing so be took him into the barn. He was a drinking man, bout 50 years of age, and left a wife and grown-up family. It is pretty certain that leath was caused by debility and alcoholism.

 In the list of decisions on motions before the South Park Commissioners va Dunlevy had been oversited. From what can be gathered it appears had the case itself is a condemnation proceeding, and the property in question is a portion of the Colehour tract. Judge Dunlevy got a farorable decision in the Superior Court, the Park Commissioners took it up on appeal, and the Supreme Court sustained the decision below.

 At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Christian Lang, owner and driver of a soda-water delivery wagon, while driving north on Wells street, near Indiana atreet, at a moderate gait, accidentally ran down some children on their any home from the Kinnte School. Martin Kolonia, 6 years of age, whose parents live at No. 75 Ohlo street, had his head severely cut about the left ear, and his left index finger broken. Thomas Sturges, 6 years of age, living a No. 85 Ohlo street, was bruised about the l

- The monthly reception and sociable of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in Lower Farwell Hall last evening, and there was a good attendance of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. J. E. Defebaugh, Chairman of the Reception Committee, presided over the formal exercises, which consisted of singing by the audience, prayer by Mr. T. M. Rockwell, an anthem by the Bliss choir, a report of the Association's work by Secretary Hemingway, a solo by Miss E. S. Rooks, an address by Mr. Rockwell, readings by Miss Patton, and a solo and quartet by Prof. T. Martir. Towne and Messrs. Quinan, Crokes, Davis, and Jackson. After the exercises a short time was spent in pleasant social intercourse by those present.
- Helena Price, a notorious colored cyprian and thiel, committed suidele yesterday morning by taking a dose of laudanum, which she procured through Annie Johnson, a colored immate of the house on Clark street, who bought at Helena's request 5 cents worth of the drug at Merz's drugatore, No. 417 Clark street. Helena drank the contents of the bottle, but feigned to be taking only a small dose. When her condition was noticed Dr. Hildebrand was sent for, but he arrived too late to be of any service, and she died shortly thereafter. The cause was passion and jealousy aroused in a quarrel with her 'man," the notorious Howard Venable, who had threatened to transfer his affections to some other wench. Although only 26 years of age, Helena was one of the most notorious women in "Cheyenne," and she has been arrested and lodged at the Armory time and again upon all sorts of charges. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by suicide.

 For some months past the West Park Com-
- For some months past the West Park Commissioners have been erecting a pavilion at Humboldt Park, and it is now about completed, and will be formally opened a week from Sunday, when the first public concert of the season at that park will be given. The pavilion is located at the south end of the lake, where the temporary music-stand formerly stood, cost \$3,200, and, from its position, commands a splendid view of the park. It is a four-story structure, surmounted by a dormitory and dome, which are accessible by winding stairs, and from the top the visitor has a better riew of the city at large, perhaps, than can be obtained from any other point. The building is octagon-shaped, has a basement, bath and waiting rooms, and its general arrangements and equipments are said to be superior to those of any of the park structures. The Commissioners are also building a boulevard, thirty-eight feet wide, connecting Rumboult and Central Parks, which will be completed and formally opened the 10th of the coming month.
- opened the 10th of the coming month.

 The Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of Tennessee held an adjourned meeting at the Palmer House yesterday afternoon, Gen. W. E. Strong in the chair. The principal work accompilabed was the selection of sub-committees as follows: Reception—A. L. Chetlain, A. Baird, T. Lyle Dickey, J. T. McAuley, and W. H. Bolton. Transportation—Joseph Stockton, T. C. Chandler, H. Gleason, J. G. Everest, and J. R. Floyd. Music—W. L. Barnum, G. W. Smith, W. B. Keeler, J. M. McGrath, and B. W. Underwood. Banquet—R. S. Tuthill, George Mason, William Prescott, C. H. Dyer, and E. S. Eldridge. Halls—J. S. Reypolds, J. B. Leake, M. R. M. Wallace, L. O. Gilman, and James M. Munn. Decorations—Martin Been, W. L. B. Jenny, Holmes Hove, W. H. Miller, and J. Leroy Bennett. Finance—J. Mason Loomis, D. H. Gile, J. P. Ruimsey, J. J. Borland, and F. S. Allen. Invitations—William E. Strong, A. C. Ducat, Samuel E. Baird, B. F. Monroe, E. D. F. Rohler. Printing—J. A. Fitch, A. N. Reece, J. S. Curtis, R. N. Pierson, and F. A. Bragg. Entertainment—G. L. Paddock, William E. Wait, G. A. Pierce, W. S. Scribner, and William C. Carroll. Marshais—J. C. Neely, J. T. McAuley, D. H. Gile, J. P. Rumsey, and L. Bauder. These Committees will commence work at once, as the reunion will probably be held in about one month.
- The annual meeting of The Tribune Home Club was held yesterday afternoon in the clubroom of the Tremont House. "Grandma Oldways" presided, there being a fair and interested attendance of workers and writers of the Club. A new constitution was betted, which, in addition to the usual outers, provides for a Board of Directors and an Executive Committee composed of the officers acting with the Board. It was further decided that hereafter the officers shall be known by their real names, fictitious ones being abandoned. The annual election resulted as follows: President, Mrs. E. A. Sloan; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. F. A. Lincoln, Mrs. O. R. Clark, and Miss. Jennie Strickler; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. S. Matteson: Recording Secretary, Miss. Lillian Inman; Treasurer, Mrs. H. F. Shepherd. The filling of the vacancies on the Committees on Membership, Grievances, Charity, and Reception was deferred until the next meeting. The Club has undertaken the establishment of a kitchen garden school, similar to those in successful operation in New York and Boston. The idea is to preserve children from roaming about the streets. To prevent this condition of affairs the idea is to collect young gris and teach them the rudiments of housekeeping. A room has been secured on Desplaines street, next to the Mission Chapel, where the work will be started about Oct. I. It was decided to send a delegate to Boston, and the President was selected as the proper person to make the needed investigations. The Club then adjourned until the second Wednesday in October.
- As some confusion has arisen relative to the date of the forthcoming Croquet Convention, the papers are officially requested to state that it will be held at the Falmer House, Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 2 o'clock p. m., its object being to establish national rules for the game. The official circular states: "We have promise of the attendance of many of the most distinguished players in the country, of both the 'tight' and 'loose' game, and it is expected that the occasion will be one of unusual importance and interest. Opportunity for play will be afforded, and some fine games are expected. All organized clubs are invited to send delegates, and skilled players generally are invited to attend. Those intending to be present are invited to send their names and addresses to J. A. Stoddard, 177 Madicon street, Chicago, Ill." An interesting feature of the occasion will be a prize for the championship, the prize being a handsome croquet set. The details have not yet been arranged, but the winning couple will undoubtedly be open to challenge from any other two experts, the two eventually winning the prize playing off for its possession.

 THE CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS'
- Protective and Aid League beld a meeting last evening in the hall corner of Portland avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Mr. Burbridge, the President, occupied the chair. Some talk was indulged in regarding the amalgamation of this union with the three other unions in the same trade. Members of these other unions were present and the debate upon this matter was quite lively. The Secretary was called upon to read the new Constitution and By-Laws. The preamble said that the cause of organization was that the other unions in the city were inadequate for the requirements of the trade. The objects of the League are the improvement of the trade and the settlement of all trade questions. It is partially a secret organization, having signs, pass-words, initiation-services, etc. As the mystic rite of initiation was so be administered to several neophytes, the reporter was politely requested to withdraw, which he did.

THE CITY-HALL.

- The employes of the West-Side Pumping-Works were paid yesterday.

 One case of scarlet fever and two of diphtheria were reported yesterday.

 The police will be paid their August salaries to-morrow, in cash, less the 5 per cent the Mayor has cut them down.
- or has cut them down.

 The City Treasurer yesterday received \$2,510 from the Water Department, \$261 from the Collector, and \$10 from the Comptroller.

 The Health Department has adopted a rule requiring the Bridgeport stink-factories to make a daily report of their condition, and blanks have been prepared for the purpose. The De-

- It has been the custom heretofore to remit the water-tax of certain charitable institutions, but Superintendent Lieb finds no authority for it in law, and has appealed to the City-Attorney in the matter, and yesterday that gentleman gave him as opinion sustaining his view of the case. It is highly probable, under the circumstances, that the Council will be called upon to legislate on the subject.

 The Mayor received the following note yesterday: "Canton, O., Sept. 10.—You will greatly oblige the St. John's Society of this city by giving any information as to the Rev. J. P. Carroll, of Canton, whom, it is said, is in your city, and has been before your Honor. Respectfully, C. R. Frazer." The Mayor knows nothing of the estray brother, but this note may reach him and lead him back to his flock.

 The "experts" in the new City-Hall investi-
- The "experts" in the new City-Hall investigation, among other things, called attention to
 a monstrous crack in one of the stones in the
 LaSalle street front piers, and ordered it to be
 taken out. The contractor, desiring to please,
 yesterday, without examining the stone, had it
 taken out, and it is now lying on the ground.
 They dery say one to find a crack in it, and say
 there is none. So much for the principal complaint of the "experts."
- plaint of the "experta."

 Among the building-permits issued yesterday was one to W. H. Aldrich to erect a two-story bake-house, No. 160 Fulton street, to cost \$4,000; to F. Crumbaugh to erect five three-story stores and dwellings, corner of Michigan avenue and Thirty-first street, to cost \$16,500; to A. K. A. Hutchisson to erect a three-story dwelling, No. 385 Dearborn avenue, to cost \$6,000; and to Paul Clancy to erect a two-story dwelling, No. 385 West Twelfth street, to cost \$2,600.
- Another conference will be held this morning at the rookery on the question of substituting granite for the columns and pilasters of the new City-Hall. There was nothing new on the aubject vesterday, except the hayor was very emphatic in denying that he had raised the point in the former conference as to the right of the Council to make any changes, etc., or even the change it had ordered. It is apparent, however, that the Mayor and Mr. Wailer will to-day insist upon competition being invited for the work if it is to be done, and that they will also insist upon the pilasters being of Bedford stone. Whatever may be the outgrowth of the conference, the contractors have some advantages in the matter over the city. They have the contract for putting in Bedford stone, and if not allowed to do it, and it is sought to give the contract for granite to some other firm, they have rights, it will be seen, which it will be difficult to wrest from them. It is to be hoped, however, that an ununderstanding can be reached, and that the work will be done without any legal complications, and that the city's interest will be fully protected at the same time.
- THE COUNTY BUILDING.
- The County Collector yesterday finished sell-ing Lake View, and to-day will commence on
- The Grand Jury heard about twelve cases yes-terday of the ordinary sort, and returned an equal number of indictments.
- The uphoisterers were at work yesterday in the County Jail padding the cells in the insane-department, to prevent the unfortunates from dashing their brains out against the stone walls.
- The Committee on Public Charities will go to Jefferson to-day to look over goods sent to the Poor-House and Insane Asylum on contract, and will also further consider the matter of the Jefferson ditch. in the County Court yesterday Frederick Butler, arrested at the suit-of Christ Thompson, filed a petition of insolvency, and was placed under bonds to appear for a hearing Sept. 15, at 10a. m. Annie Stieridan and Henry W. Fitch were tried by jury, and adjudged insane and paupers. Johanna Brenan was tried, and pronounced not insance.
- County-Attorney Willett yesterday got rendy to apply for a mandamus to compel County Treasurer McCrea-to use \$111,200 of the county's Sinking Fund, set apart for redeeming old bonds when they become due, in purchasing new bonds at par, thereby making a saving of oper cent per annum. Mr. Willett will take the document to Ottawa to-day and file it in the Supreme Court. It is an agreed case.

GOVERNMENT GOSSIP.

- The Sub-Treasury redeemed \$8,000 of sub-sidiary silver coin yesterday, and paid out only a few hundred of the standard dollars. The internal-revenue receipts at Collector Harvey's office yesterday footed up \$29,142. Of this amount \$23,704 was for tax-paid spirits, \$4,135 for tobacco and cigars, and \$1,110 for
- There were imported into this city during the There were imported into this city during the month of August, under the immediate transportation act, goods amounting, according to the foreign valuation, to \$407,143. The duties assessed thereon amounted to \$310,751.

 Supt. McDowell, of the new Custom-House, is laid up with rheumatism, and will be obliged to defer his trip to Buffalo and Cleveland for the present. Yesterday he was unable to move around, but felt better in the evening.

 The Nub Treasury authorities are in received.
- around, but felt better in the evening.

 The Sub-Treasury authorities are in receipt of the redemption lists from the United States Treasury for the mouths of June, July, and August. San Francisco comes next to New York in the amount of redemptions of fractional silver, and Chicago holds fifth in the list for June, fourth for July, third for August, and third in the total for the three months, though the redemptions for this city for the month of August are not complete. In the matter of redemptions Chicago leaves Cincinnati and St. Louis away behind.

 A much hungel an individual has the country of the state of the state
- demotions Chicago leaves Cincinnati and St.
 Louis away behind.

 A much-bunged-up individual by the name of
 Smith—not Henry William or William Henry,
 but plain William—thrust himself into
 Commissioner Hoyne's office yesterday, and
 wanted to know what he should do to get
 satisfaction for his wounds. These consisted, as he proceeded to show, of a badlydamaged eye and a battered head, and the party
 who had so disfigured and injured him, he went
 on to say, was one George Addison, the Mate of
 the schooner Delaware. The "trouble" occurred on the 24th of August, up near the
 Straits somewhere, and he wanted something
 done to his assailant before he quit port again.
 The Commissioner told him it was assault and
 battery on the inland seas, "accordin' to the
 statoota," and made out a warrant for the pugnacious tar's arrest. He was found during the
 day, and held in \$500 bail until this morning,
 when the alleged crueity will be examined into.

 There is a movement on foot, news of which
- day, and held in \$500 bail until this morning, when the alleged crueity will be examined into.

 There is a movement on foot, news of which has reached the Government Building, that ought to be immediately squelched. It is no leas than an application for a pardon in behalf of Boyd and Driggs, the notorious counterfeiters who were sent down three years ago,—Boyd from this city, and Driggs from Springfield. The exense put forth by those who are instrumental in the attempt to get them out of Jose and turn them loose to again become a prey upon the community is that they are in falling health, and it is currently rumored that even so assure and discreet an official as Warden McClaughry has signed the application of one of them,—Driggs. The failing, health allegation is pronounced, by a gentleman who saw both of these precious scamps lately, to be of the very thinnest sort. The movement should be nipped in the bud at once, and these two expert counterfeiters be compelled to serve out their time.

 CAPP. P. D. TYREKL,

 the well-known Secret-Service operative, passed through the city yesterday on his way from St. Louis. While he would communicate little or nothing in regard to the game he is after, it is generally understood that he has made up his mind to find out just who is responsible for the queer money pow dooding the West, and to brung them to time by a sharp and sudden turn. During he call at the Government Building during the day, he stepped into the District Atlorney's water office, and

- THE COUNTY BOARD. An adjourned meeting of the County Com-nissioners was held yesterday afternoon, Pres-tent Senne in the chair, and all present.
- and Town Clerk of North Chicago, estimating the running expenses of the town for the ensuing year at \$10,000, was referred to the Committee on Equalization.

 The quarterly report of the Warden of the County Hospital was read and placed on file. It has been already published.

 The following, after the reading, was referred to the Committ on Equalization of Taxes:

 CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Sept. 8.—County Assessors, Cook County, Ill.—Dran Sir: From what I can learn there are about half a million of notes of McCornick in this State—some \$200,000 at this place, and about the same at Sedalia. Some one onguit to have a little revenue from these. If they belong to you I hope you will reach them. If Assessors all over the United States would rive aid to each other there would be less of this tax-dodging. Write me as to this. Respectfully,

 ©. R. J. McKhymuyr. Assessor.

 The Chairman presented the following, which
- Write me as to this. Respectfully,

 C.R. J. McIntmurr. Assessor.

 The Chairman presented the following, which was concurred in:

 In compliance with a resolution adopted by this Board July 21, 1879, directing the Chairman of this Board to appoint a committee consisting of three members, two of whom shall be from the county and one from the city, to examine into the condition of the toli-roads in the country, I do hereby appoint Peter Wolf. Esq., as the member from the City; James W. Scoville, as from the Town of Cleero, and Lymax Exaples, from the Town of Palatine, as the members from the county for the purposes set forth in said resolutions.

 EDWIN WALKER.
- EDWIN WALKER. The Joint Committee on Public Buildings Public Service reported in favor of paying Walker \$30,000 on the Architect's estimate
- Walker \$30,000 on the Architect's estimate of \$88,000.

 Commissioner Hoffmann said that he did not sign the report, not because he did not favor paying Mr. Walker, but because he was in favor of paying him \$40,000 instead of \$30,000. He moved that the report be amended accordingly. Commissioner Wood questioned strongly the propriety of the course recommended by the Committee.
- propriety of the course recommended by the Committee.

 Committee.

 Commissioner Lenzen was in favor of Mr. Walker's getting \$40,000, urging that on the 15th inst. he needed \$41,000 to pay off his hands. It was a fact that the contractor was within three weeks of winding up all his work, and the prepared stones were the best bond that could be had for the completion of the work.

 Commissioners Fitzgerald and Wheeler favored the payment of \$40,000.

 Commissioner Burling opposed the payment of any larger sum to Mr. Walker than that mentoloned in the report, and showed by a recapitulation of facts and figures in connection with the building that \$30,000 was all that should be paid him.
- The vote upon Commissioner Hoffmann's mendment resulted as follows: Yeas, 4; nays,
- Commissioner Bradley moved to amend the apport so that it read \$35,000 instead of \$30,000 Carried.

 Commissioner Wood moved a further amendment to the report to the effect that Messra McNell & Sons furnish a waiver of their bondsmen before any money should be paid.

 The motion was strenuously opposed by Commissioners Lenzen, Wheeler, and Hoffmann, who urged that the contractor was too honest a man
- to require the procuring of a waiver to the bondsmea.

 The motion of Commissioner Wood was carried,—yeas, 8; navs, 6.

 The Committee on Hospitals was directed to invite proposals for washing-machines and report the result at the next meeting of the Board. Commissioner Spofford called attention to the fact that insane persons were frequently sent to the city from other parts of the country in order to get rid of them. A motion passed that such persons be taken care of by the country officials until their residence is learned, when they be sent back nome.

 Adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.
- THE "BUSTED" BANKS.
- WHAT THEY HAVE PAID, AND THE PROSPECTS POR THE FUTURE.

 Almost two years have elapsed since the era
- \$11,699,702 \$8,019,764 The State Savings has declared one dividend of 10 per cent, and the Receiver hopes to declare another of 5 per cent between now and Christmas. It is supposed that the Calumet property and other collaterals then remaining can be so managed as to realize a final dividend of 10 per cent.
- property and other collaterals then remaining can be so managed as to realize a final dividend of 10 per cent.

 Receiver Ward, of the Bee-Hive, has not yet realized enough to warrant him in declaring a dividend, not even to himself, to whom the estate owes some \$5,000, advanced to protect second mortgages. Some \$30,000 has been collected, the bulk of which was consumed in the payment of taxes, abstracts, and other liens. A certificate case, in which \$00,000 are involved, is somewhere en route to the Supreme Court, and the Receiver hypes for a final judgment in his favor. There will be no dividend this year.

 THE FIDELITY
 has reduced its liabilities 20 per cent, 10 per cent in a cash dividend and 10 per cent by the sale of real estate to depositors at the rate of 45 cents on the dollar for the deposit books. The Receiver hopes to sell the bank property at an early date, and from the proceeds declare a dividend of from 20 to 25 per cent.

 No cash dividend has been made by the German Savings. The Receiver has reduced the liabilities by exchanging real estate for depositors books at par. By carrying out this policy Mr. Horton hopes to be able to liquidate the entire indebtedness. He has now reduced it from \$405,000 to \$250,000. The amount due depositors has been reduced from \$339,888 to \$259,788; bills payable amounting to \$50,000 and call loans to \$5,000, entirely canceled. The cost of managing the estate has been about \$4,000. cost of managing the estate has been about \$4,000,
- and call loans to \$5,000, entirely canceled. The cost of managing the estate has been about \$4,000.

 RECEIVER JACKSON

 has reduced the liabilities of the Third National to about \$100,000. He has paid one dividend of \$5 per cent, two of \$10 each, and five of \$5 each, and the remaining \$10 will be paid as soon as the money san be realized from the sale of the Hyde Park, South Park, and other real estate, and some stock which the Receiver now holds. This axcellent showing has been secured without the necessity of calling moon the stockholders for subscriptions, and the Receiver says that it will not be necessary to make any assessment.

 THE CENTRAL NATIONAL

 has paid \$5 per cent of its indebtedness. One assessment has been made on the stockholders at the rate of \$100 per cent, but this assessment only reached \$76,000 of the \$200,000 worth of capital stock. W. F. Endicott, the President, had half of the capital stock, but he left for parts unknown, and the Receiver has been unable to get sufficient from him, although he has not given up hopes yet. Aside from this claim the Receiver expects to raise enough before Jan. 1 to pay a 5 or 10 per cent dividend.

 When the German National west into liquidation, it paid a dividend of 25 per cent on the original indebtedness. The present Receiver, Mr. Flower, hopes to pay another dividend of 25 per cent within a few days. One assessment of

The short short is the

edness, exclusive of interest. If all of the stockholders had been good, he could have participal and interest in full.

The indebtedness of the German-America Savings has been reduced 25 per cent. The Chi National has paid off about one-half of its in bilities, and the Cook County National about per cent.

MATRIMONIAL

- The marriage of Miss R. Isadore St. The marriage of Miss R. Isadore Steele, daughter of J. W. Steele, Esq., one of Chicago's oldest residents, and Mr. Joseph C. Ward, editor and proprietor of the Positry Journal, of Chicago, took place last night at the residence of the bride's parents, No. 23 Rush street. The wedding was a quiet affair, there being nobody present except the relatives and a small coterie of intimate triends.

 The ceremony took place at 7 o'elock, and was performed by the Kev. T. N. Morrison, Jr. The bride and groom were attended by a little boy and girl, Robbie Page, her nephew, and Nealie Mason, her cousin. The little attendants were not over 7 or 8 years of age, and looked extremely cute in their dignified positions. It was a novel arrangement, and one which pleased the company.

 The bride was attired in sea-form silk a company.
- company.

 The bride was attired in sea-foam silk, a combination of plain and brocade material, with side paniers trimmed with point lace, and finished behind with bouffant drapery and a court
- side paniers trimmed with point lace, and huseded behind with bouffant drapery and a court train.

 Mrs. J. W. Steele, mother of the bride, was attired in a black silk. Mrs. E. S. Ward, mother of the groom, wore a plain black cashmere dress. Mrs. l'age, of San Francisco, sister of the bride, wore an elegant combination costume of blue silk and blue velvet, trimmed with point applique lace; gold jewerly. Miss Elis Steele, aister of the bride, wore an ecrue silk, with blue trimmings. Miss Imogene Steele, also a sister of the bride, wore an ecrue silk, with blue trimmings; pearl jewelry. Miss Mamie Ward, sister of the groom, wore a light grenadine, with blue trimmings. Miss Nettle Johnsou, of Champaign, was attired in a combination dress of black silk and velvet; dismond ornaments. The presents were numerous and useful, embracing among other things an elegant set of diamonds, the gift of the groom to the bride.

 A reception was beld from half-past 7 to halfpast 9 o'clock for the few friends who were invited. Mr. and Mrs. Ward left on the evening train for New York and Boston, where they will remain for about a month. When they return they will reside at No. 478 West Adams street. Their formal reception days will be on the 9th and 16th of October.

RELIGIOUS.

- THE UNIVERSALISTS. SYCANORS, Ill., Sept. 11.—The Universalist State Convention closed its sessions here today. At 8 a.m. a praise-meeting was held, the services being led by the Rev. S. A. Gardner, of Peoria. The Convention proper was opened with prayer by the Rev. I. E. Kallock, of Blue led and was practiced over by the Convention of Theorem 1. island, and was presided over by A. G. Throop, of Chicago. The committees to which were re-
- of Chicago. The committees to which were referred the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer, and State Superintendent of Missionary Boxes reported, and recommended that the reports be placed on file.

 Mrs. H. B. Manford, of Chicago, read a letter which had been received from the Rev. S. I. Gibbs, who is now engaged in missionary work in the southern part of the State, and on motion the subject matter was referred to the Executive Committee. tion the subject matter was referred to the Ex-centive Committee.

 The Rev. A. H. Laing, of Joliet, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary to present to the Executive Committee the list of parishes and societies, with a view to its revision. He held that there were a number of names upon the list which meant nothing, and simply served to cumber the returns. The resolution was adonted.
- adopted.
 Votes of thanks were extended to the retiring President, and to the resident brethren for their hospitality.
 The Rev. Mr. Gardner delivered an address,
- after which the communion was administered, the Rev. Dr. Hanson officiating. In the afternoon the Rev. W. S. Balch, of Dubuque, and the Rev. Florence Kallock delivered addresses, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. Laing preached a sermoor. Almost all the visitors left on the WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION
- The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Association was held yesterday morning in the pariors of the Home, 751 Wabash avenue. Mrs. Hamill presided. The Treasurer's report for the month of August was presented,
- report for the mouth of August was presented, and showed the receipts to be \$299.75; expenditures, 40%.74, and the amount of cash on hand, \$397.96.

 The report of the Committee on Religious Work for the past two months was read. It contained interesting accounts of the Sabbath meetings held at the Home and at the Dispensary. The report of the Employment Bureau showed that out of twenty-nine applications for work only four had been filled. The report also censured Mrs. Jane Grey Swisshelm for reflections cast upon the Association by her in a recent public paper. The sanitary report contained sub-reports from the different physicians working in the interests of the Association, all of whom reported encouraging progress. Mrs. D. F. Groves offered resolutions expressive of sorrow at the death of Dr. Sibelia F. Baker, which were adopted.

 As the next meeting of the Association will be the regular annual meeting, a committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year. The ladies recited several touching incidents of destitution that had claimed their attention during the month, and it was shown that there was an urgent necessity for a fund to be used in an emergency.

 Mrs. Wilkie was appointed a committee of one to see what could be done about having the water-tax of the Home abated. Mrs. Hall, a lady from Memphis, spoke a few words to those present, and the meeting adjourned.

- GENEVA LAKE. Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

 GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Sept. 11.—Col. A. J. Kellar, editor and proprietor of the Memphis Avalanche, caught over 150 fish in Geneva Lake to-day, some black bass weighing five pounds.
- The Hon. Eugene Canfield, of Aurora, had a very fine catch, some thirty black bass. The Hon. T. F. Tolman, formerly Treasurer The Hon. T. F. Tolman, formerly Treasurer of Kane County, who has been very sick for the past eight months, arrived at the Whiting House to-day, accompanied by his wife and Dr. Winslew, his physician. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad furnished a car which brought him through.

 The following Chicagoans arrived at the Whiting House to-day: George Mr. McKey, E. B. McKey, H. Atkins and wife, Mrs. J. Short, Samuel M. Meyers.

A New Map of Athens.

A New Map of Athens.

New York Times.

The topography of that much-mapped city, Athens, is again being set before our eyes, both in its ancient and its modern guise. The distinguished Hellenist, Curtius, a name that confers all necessary weight and authority, is the author of the latest atlas. He has been assisted by some officers of the staff, Col. Regely, Lieut. Yon Alten, and especially by Inspector Kaupert. The German Archeological Institute furnishes the means, and the plan has the sanction of the Prdssian Ministry of Education. This atlas, when completed, will probably leave very little to be desired, even for the requirements of the most thorough scholarship. The sections showing the city proper and some portion of its surroundings are already published, and the section showing the Pireus is nearly ready. Four sections have a scale of one foot to 25,000, and three of one foot to 12,500. Hights and levels are indicated with such nice discrimination that no fewer than 1,430 different elevations are represented. The first sheet of the map shows modern Athens and its suburbs, with ancient localities and remains indicated in red. Sheet two gives the most complete possible map of ancient Athens, with all its streets, squares, and public buildings, with the plan of the city printed in blue outlines. This map represents twenty years of archeological research. Upon the remaining sections appear all the features of Athenian topography which have been made famous in Greek literature, the Groves of the Academy, the long walls, the hills of the Nymphs and of the Phyx, the Acropolia, the Dyonisiae Theatre, and the sacred grottees of the decities. An ample body of ground-plans, wood-cuts of antiquities and inserriptions, photographic views, etc., and a full descriptive letter-press complete this valuable contribution to classic archeology.

THE COURTS.

- ement in the Ancient Order of Draids.
- uit to Recover Damages for Malicious Arrest and Prose-
- New Suits, Divorces, Bankruptcies, Confessions, Etc.
- Louis Danbert filed a petition yesterday in the Circuit Court against the West Chicago Hain, No. 18, under the jurisdiction of the Grand Grove United Ancient Order of Druids, to compel its officers to restore him to membership. He says that for many years he has been a member of this mystic Society, always paying his dues and conforming to its rules. One of its objects is to belp sick members, who are allowed \$5 a week when ill, and their families receive \$500 in case of their death. In March, 1877, he fell sick, and received his \$5 per week until the October following, when he reported himself recovered, though he has not yet fully regained his strength. Soon after he stopped drawing his sticend the Society for some unexplained reason, and without any proper notice, decided that he had broken some of the rules of the organization, and forthwith expelled him. The privileges of the Society are quite valuable, especially in case of sickness, and complainant wants to get back. As the lodge, however, refuses to receive him, he filed a petition for mandamus to compal its officers to reinstate him to his former rights and benefits.
- William B. Cutting and G. W. Smith yester-day surrendered their license as warehousemen, and it was ordered canceled by Judge Moran. Murry Nelson, Edson Keith, and E. G. Keith then filed a similar petition to operate as warehousemen of Class "A," and a license was issued to them under a bond for \$16,000, with H. K. Ekina as surety.
- sued to them K. Elkins as surety.
- Judge Blodgett will be in court to-morrow, when he will decide how the remainder of the present mooth shall be occupied and what business he will attend to.

 Next Monday will be the first day of the September term of the Circuit Court.

 Judge Jameson dismissed about seventy-five cases on his call yesterday.

 Judge Rogers will not be in court until Monday.
- Judge Rogers will not be in court until Monday.

 Judge Jameson was engaged yesterday in hearing the case of Margaret Reardon vs. Thomas Phelps, Richard Barnard, and H. O. Pleiffer, to recover \$5,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution. It seems she was arrested in October, 1875, by Pleiffer, a "private detective." at the instance of Phelps and Barnard, who charged her with stealing goods from their drygoods store on West Madison street. After an examination before a Justice she was discharged, and now brings suit to recover damages. The trial will be resumed to-day.

 The Holland habeas-corpus case came up yesterday afternoon before Judge Moran, but was postponed until to-day on account of the absence of witnesses.
- John U. Rits was married to Annie Ritz in 1841, and after living with her thirty-seven years he has concluded she is not his affinity. The fact that she is accustomed to pet him with her fists and with sticks of wood may have had something to do with helping him arrive at this conclusion. He also charges that she is a common scoid, and as the good, old-fashioned nunhment for scoids, the "ducking-stool," has been long since aboltshed, he has "no adequate remedy except in a court of equity," where he can get a divorce.

 Augusta I. Kerting filed a bill for divorce
- can get a divorce.

 Augusta I. Kerting filed a bill for divorce against Christian G. F. Kerting pecause he has slapped her twice and kicked her once since their marriage in 1869.

 Judge Moore vesterday granted a decree of divorce to Jennie L. Bills from Francis G. Bills on the ground of drunkenness. UNITED STATES COURTS.
- James M. Flower, Receiver of the German National Bank, began suits resterday against the following parties: W. J. Onahan, debt, \$4,000; M. R. M. Wallace, \$1,500; W. J. Ona-han, \$2,000; Pliny B. Smith, \$500; J. W. Eddy, \$1,000; and Emil Dietzsch, \$1,000. nst the Town of Lake and the Village
- Final hearings and creditors' meetings will be held Oct. 24, before Register Hibbard, in the following cases: John and James McDernott, H. N. F. Lewis, Dunlap & Waliace, A. T. Andreas, Joseph Michael, D. E. Livermore, Simeon L. Harrell and T. H. Bryant, Francis W. Carey and Edward Starr, H. H. Walker, Maurice Watkins, James A. Myers, David W. Higble, Tenedor Ten Eyck, A. H. Wright, W. H. Bixby, and E. M. Wright, Jacob C. Myers, E. R. Paul, Weudelin Seng, Henry Converse, Nathan Enrifich, Horace E. Cummings, Orson T. Southworth, Charles J. Snields, William M. Moss, Theophilus Belden, Charles H. Pfeiffer, James F. Pratt, Richard T. Marsh, Charles T. Haie, Joseph Mathews, U. D. Alexander, Talcott Armsbee, Lumley Ingledew, Francis B. Ladd, John E. Sayles, Henry E. Broughton, Sidney W. Sea, Arthur G. Wilkins, Calvin W. Brown, W. A. Jackson, Dow Bayert, Albert D. Gulid, Charles Tatum, Miner N. Knowlton, N. B. Rappleve, Henry A. Davis, John Schmidt. Barton A. Ulrich, Henry A. Davis, John P. White, William R. Burdick. Benjamin P. Price was adjudicated bankrup, by default, and a warrant issued returnable Oct. In the case of Frank Agney, the creditors. BANKBUPTCY.
- 14. In the case of Frank Agnew, the creditors were unable to agree on the choice of an As-signee, and the matter was referred to the Court for determination.
- A. A. Munger began a suit yesterday to recov-\$1,000 of Edward P. De Wolf.
- CIRCUIT COURT.

 CIRCUIT COURT.

 The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company filed a distress warrant against Rensselaer Stone to recover \$1.033.68, rent of desk-room in the basement of the building on the southwest corner of LaSalle and Randolph streets, from April, 1876, to the present time.

 Fred A. Menge, August Menge, and William Menge commenced a suit against the City of Chicago, claiming \$5,000 damages.
- PROBATE COURT.

 Judge Kuickerbocker will be in chambers tomorrow to hear urgent cases only. Court opens
 Monday.

 THE CALL.
- THE CALL.

 JUDGE GARY—912 to 956, inclusive, except 917, 921, and 933. No case on trial.

 JUDGE JAMESON—1. 563 to 1. 583, 1. 585 to 1. 591, 1. 593 to 1. 690, 1. 692 to 1. 626, 1. 703, and 1, 722 to 1. 738, all inclusive. No. 1, 469, Reardon vs. Phelps, on trial.

 JUDGE MORE—29, 30, 31, 32, No case on trial.

 JUDGE ROSERS—No court until Monday.

 JUDGE MCALLISTER—No announcement.

 JUDGE BARNUM—Hayward murder trial.

 JUDGE LOOMIS—Calendar Nos. 58, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 64%, 65, and 60.
- 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 6434, 65, and 66, JUDGMENTS.

 SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Anna M. Bartalot vs. William Puetz, \$50.—Charles Smith vs. Charles H. Slack: verdict, \$250, and motion for new trial.—Charles M. Afkins vs. F. K. Bowes, \$332, 73.—Catherine C. Jewett vs. David O. Woodruff, \$675.— annel Kraus, use of Morris Kraus, vs. Thomas Hydes and James Howard, \$348.—J. H. Dow vs. James Hall, \$865.64.—Joseph Zwick vs. Marian F. Covell, \$377.90.—Mathias Dencer et al. vs. Ferdinand Friedeman, \$473.—Union Central Life-Insurance Company vs. W. S. Kessler, \$87.03.

 NO HELP FOR HIM.

 To the Editor of The Tribung.
- NO HELP FOR HIM.

 To the Editor of The Tribuna.

 CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—In your issue of this morning you call attention to the case of one William C. Nelson, an insane man now confined at the Armory, and reflect, in no compilmentary manner, on some of the county officials.

 I desire, for the information of your readers, to state some of the facts connected with this and similar cases.

 Upon the person of this man Nelson, at the time of his arrest, was found a return ticket to his home in Ohio, \$8 in money, and documentary evidence showing him to be an escaped lunatic from the asylum at Columbus.

 Chap. 85, Sec. 5, of the R. S. of 1877 gives the form of verdict in insane cases, from which it appears that a lunatic must be a resident of this State and of the county in which he or she is tried, to become a proper subject for treatment in the State Hospital for the Insane. The only provision made by statute for the care of non-resident patients is by Sec. 19 of the same chapter, which provides that when, on applicaction for a non-resident, the Superintendent of the Mospital shall be of opinion that the patient is curable, and if there is room in the Hospital.

- um is supported by the taxpayers of Cook ty for the benefit of the unfortunates who esidents of this county, and is under the
- htmanity among the county officials generally as can be found elsewhere in the community, but they are unwilling to transgress law and make Cook County an asylum for the paupers of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other neighboring
- of St. Louis, Cincinnati, and other prigntoring cities.

 In the case you refer to, the only proper and legal steps to take are for the city authorities, in whose custody the man now is, to utilize the railroad ticket and money found in his passession by returning him, in charge of an officer, "to the place from whence he came," or, if this is not fessible, he is certainly a proper subject for any one of the numerous private charities of the city, which can readily find accommodations for him at the Insane Asylum at Batavia, or even at the State Hosoital, by paying for his maintenance and removal.

 H. E. H.
- ADVANCE IN LUMBER. BUFFALO, Sept. 11 .- The lu
- his city, owing to the heavy advance in lake treights, have made an advance of \$1.50 to \$2 per 1,000 feet on pine lumber.
- Wholesale and retail cigars and candy, at the owest rates, at Dawson's, 211 State street.
- GE-KERN-On Wednesday events residence of Charles Kern, asq., by P ames M. Dodge and Miss Josephine K
- this city. York papers please copy.

 Lef New York papers please copy.

 JOHNS-SMITH—On Wednesday evening, Sept. I at the residence of the bride's mother. No. Sai wa ren-av. by the Rev. S. McChasney, Mr. Trownrid Johns and Miss Ellen M. Smith, both of Chicago.
- REETZ Sept. 11, Isabella Reetz, aged 57 years, Puneral Saturday at 2 p. m. from her late residen 70 Outario-st., by carriages to Graceland. COLWELL—At her late residence, 464 Centre-ept. 11, at 9:30 a. m., Mrs. Mary Colwell, age years.

 Her remains will be taken by carriages Saturday to the
 Holy Family Church and depot, thence by cars to
 Calvary. Friends are invited to attend.

 LA WTON—At Grand Crosting, Ill., Mrs. Josephine
 La wton, wife of Joseph Lawton, Postmaster at Grand Crossing.
 Funeral from her late residence, Friday, Sept. 12, 1870, at 9 a. m.

 EF Hacine (Wis.) and Lowrille (M. Y.) papers please copy.
- GOODRICH-At 339% Park-av., Sept. 11, Revard M. Goodrich, aged 63 years, formerly of New Hartford Trade Battery.

 Notice of funeral hereafter.

 For Troy, Buffalo (N. Y.) and stockford (IIL) papers
- STEGENGA—Sept. 10. Elizabeth Johanna. eldest child of Zacharias and Gertrude Stegenga, aged 7 years and 7 months. Funeral from her parents' residence. 43: West Har-rison-st., Friday at 1 o'clock by carriages to Grace-land. "Suffer little children to come unio me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."



BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York

- AUCTION SALES. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., REGULAR FRIDAY SALE,
- Sept. 12, at 9:30 a.m. ANOTHER IMMENSE SALE NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE
 And General Household Goods.
- Parior Suita, Chamber Seta, Dining-Room Furnitura, arbie-Too Tables, a full line of Brussels and Ingrais, appets, Lounges, Sofas, Crockery, Glassware, False are, Blankets, Comforters, and General Merchandise, list Furniture from Private Residence removed to our profession of the Co., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-A.
- BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO., Auctioneers, 137 and 130 Wabash-sv. DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,&c.,

- None of the addresses past meeting of the Britismere attention than Mr. aition on Tuesday upon ent agricultural depression to deny the reality of the gravity. He does not laborers with being its a stancis which have productly in operation. Yet. hat it may not tend to t what too much. The pec-sion, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre-been an oril, especially fre When India suffered fro country and population enlamity. The loss to the the bad years since 1873 He has resped little, and that little chesp. He ha his countrymen and even more food than ever for

FARMING IN GI

Vast Supplies from

West Will Con

How Hard Ti American

- m the last few years, might have made head as rivals. He could have their sevel, and yet been profit. The rest of the would have had its bread it, or even somewhat thou at large, it must be cannot fail to be the live farmer has his leg profits of the corn mark sticklessery state of thim ural interest alone, but the when the United Kingdom contemporaneously with
- ordinarily dear iles the price of mg,

 "HAS POSITIVE
 The nation would have be tarmer had the farmer. The farmer might have es small crops had the nat his partner in the casualit things have fallen out, the bear his loss alone. The sorry that the sum of it been swelled by the addit farmer in it. But it cannot that in the last six years some ninety millions sterl what it has disbursed in farmer might receive out, nine millions beyond the crops. Were the surviving the country of the surviving the
- ection strong enough toolicy, it would be working them off by a payor mount the farmers have lost by the free payor. corn.

 Mr. Shaw-Lefevre dout the competition of America intensity. He does not a did arable plains which under the plow during the intensity. He does not a did arable plains which under the plow during the intensity. He does not a did arable plains which wilderness. What he of the produce is likely to ABSORBED IN THE NOW that industrial produced in the control of the produce is likely to ABSORBED IN THE NOW that industrial produced in the control of the produce of the present of two countries as to important and the cost of two countries as to important of American tive. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre is any reasons there may be anne of the present city heat, though we cannot heat, though we cannot marmer to base his hope of billity of a return to high breaking up the magnificationly just commencing. Red River corresponder ribute its quots of chetainly prices may ribe to happily for English pockones. So far as the city prices may ribe to happily for English pockones. So far as the city prices may ribe to happily for English pockones. So far as the city prices may ribe to happily for English pockones. So far as the city prices may ribe to happily for English pockones. So far as the city prices may ribe to happily for English pockones. So far as the city prices may ribe to happily for English pockones. So far as the city prices may ribe to happily for English pockones.

neither of the the taxpayers of Cook of the Board of Com-board of Com-munities Board of Commissioners, Committee on Charities, the County Physician at the Court to have non-be County Asylum are insufficient to by for the patients now the t is just to use the

petent officer than the present, and I think there is as much; the county officials generally alsowhere in the community, willing to transgress law and nty an asylum for the paupers dinast, and other neighboring

NCE IN LUMBER. the heavy advance in lake

retail cigars and candy, at the

pepsia, nervous prostration, and eral debuity relieved by taxing inized Beef Tonic, the only f containing its entire natritious Bt a mere stimulant like the exteonistics blood-making, force-fe-sustaining properties; is infeebled conditions, whether the ion, nervous prostration, over-issase; particularly if resulting complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Rew York. For sale by drag-

ARRIAGES.

ors please copy.

On Wednesday evening, Sept. 10, the bride's mother. No. 342 Warev. S. McChesney, Mr. Trowbridge n.M. Smith, both of Chicago. DEATHS.

labella Reetz, aged 57 years, at 2 p. m. from her jate reside nd Crossing, Ill., Mrs. Josephine and Lowyiffe (N. Y.) papers please

t. 10, Elizabeth Johanna, eldest parents' residence, 424 West Har-t 1 o'clock by carriages to Grace-e children to come unto me, for tom of Heaven."

BAKING POWDER.

KING POWDER CO., New York

AMERICAN
Stem Winding watch, strong
iy cased, granultool the BENT
ever offered for
the monor,

GOODS,

FARMING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Vast Supplies from the United States-Pressure of American Competition.

Cheap Wheat and Corn from the Great West Will Continue to Pour into Enrope.

How Hard Times Increased American Breadstuffs.

Londen Times, Aug. 20.

None of the addresses delivered before the past meeting of the British Association deserve more attention than Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's disquisition on Tuesday upon the causes of the present agricultural depression. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre does not deny the reality of that depression and its gravity. He does not charge landfords or laborers with being its authors. The circumstances which have produced it are; he shows, still in operation. Yet, with all this his disstill in operation. Yet, with all this, his dis-course will have a comforting kind of effect upon the farmer. Indeed, we are not certain that it may not tend to tranquillize him somewhat too much. The peculiarity of the depression, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre shows, is that it has en an evil, especially from one point of view. hen India suffered from drought the whole unity and population were laid low by the lamity. The loss to the British farmer from the had years since 1873 has apparently been

CONFINED TO HIMSHLY. He has resped little, and been obliged to sell that little chesp. He has been starving while his countrymen and even his laborers have had more food than ever for less money. The nanal good fortune in this respect has made burden the more intolerable. The last six as have been years of meagre harvests. It pears have been years of meagre harvests. It is not, however, the defective harvests which have by themselves overwhelmed the farmer. Had the foreign supply of cornastood at the old amount, the rise in price would have compensated the native producer for the diminution in quantity. The poor seasons in Great Britain would have been seasons of dear bread. The farmer, though no dog in the manger, can hardly be expected to rejoice that this was not so. The atmospheric disaster would have been the less felt by the British farmer in proportion as the British seople had shared it with him. Possibly he might even have succeeded in shifting the entire burden off his own shoulders. But it so happened that agencies which had no connection with the weather have been working during the last eight or nine years to counteract for the consumer the consequences of scanty crops in these islands. The merit of Mr. Shaw-La-pavar's address is that it expounds more clearly than was ever done before how first the commercial inflation which followed the French and German war on both sides of the Atlantic, and not the commercial stagnation which ensued, have equally aided in raising up

A COMPRITIOR TO BRITISH-GROWN CORN.

A tury for bringing over the North American continent by mouster railways seized eight years ago upon the United States. South Wales and Durham were eager to vie with Pennsylvania in forging rails by hundreds of thousands of tous for any American promoter who chose to give an order. Every American Railway Board was seized with an ambition to be the pioneer in reclaiming the wilestness. As we had recently occasion to explain, in four years 17,000 miles of new railways were constructed. The boundless plains of the West were brought into contiguity with the Atlantic ports of the East. Then in the Union, as in Europe, a sudden reaction set in. Commerce and manufactures, which had absorbed the population of the Kastern States, stood still. Labor, finding no market in New England, Pennsylvania, and New York, began to migrate to the vingin will be to migrate to the vingin will be to migrate to the vingin and the insolvent railways of the prosperous years compeled to convey the men at the cheapest rates to their work. Labor to till the fresh land was persent in commerciative abundance. Unprecedented crops were resped. The condition of the industrial population in the States themselves was not of a kind to keer at hear the additional supplies of food. Raisway charges were low. Shipping freights were equally low. An immense mass of

CAN COMN POURED INTO GREAT BRITAIN. in the last few years, the English farmer might have made head against his Transatlantic rivals. He could have reduced his prices to their sevel, and yet been left with a moderate profit. The rest of the British population would have had its bread as cheap as it has had would have had its bread as cheap as it has had it, or even somewhat obeaper. The nation at large, it must be always remembered, sannot fail to be the richer when the native farmer has his legitimate share in the most satisfactory state of things. Not the agricultural interest alone, but the whole country, gains when the United Kingdom reaps good harvests contemporaneously with the rest of the world. But although the coincidence of six plentiful legish harvests with the opening up of a wast store of food in the Western States of North America would not have marred the advantage of the new sumply, the coincidence of six bad largish harvests has turned what in any case would have been an acceptable windfall to this country into a rescue from a terrible calamity. Without the extraordinary cheap American corn the will of a sinking trade would have been agravated to the manufacturing population by extraordinarily dear bread. Through the new sumplies the price of bread, instead of increasing.

The nation would have benefited along with the larmer had the farmer gathered large crops. The farmer might have escaped loss from his small crops had the nation been obliged to be his partner in the cisualties of the seasons. As thus have failen out, the farmer has been left in bear his loss alone. The nation may well be sorry that the sum of its prosperity has not been swelled by the addition of a share for the larmer in it. But it cannot pretend to grieve that in the last six years it has not had to pay ome minety millions sterling for its bread above what it has disbursed in order that the British farmer might receive out of that total thirty-nine millions beyond the actual value of his crops. Were the surviving champions of protection strong enough to carry their retrograde bolty, it would be worth while for the nation to buy them off by a payment of blackmail to the amount the farmers can show themselves to late lost by the free introduction of foreign corn.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre doubts the continuance of the competition of American corn in its present miensity. He does not suppose that the spfendid arable plains which have been brought under the plow during the last eighteen years in the West of America will be let relapse into the wilderness. What he suggests is that more of the produce is likely to be

the wilderness. What he suggests is that more of the produce is likely to be

ABSORBED IN THE UNION ITSELY

now that industrial prosperity is returning. Indivay and shipping freights will rise, and corn will no longer be conveyed to Europe on terms hich were accepted only because there was no demand for it on the other side of the ocean. In the arrest here. The event of a deficient American harvest in the same year with a bloudiful English harvest might so qualize the cost of production in the two countries as to render a large mortation of American wheat unremunerative. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre acts rightly in noting my reasons there may be to doubt the continuties of the present cheapness of American wheat, though we cannot advise the British armer to base his hope of relief on the possibility of a return to high prices. The process of treather up the magnificent soil of the West is any last commencing. The North will, as our led River correspondent lately showed, contract its quota of cheap corn. In time certainly prices may rise to their old level; but, impally for English pockets, that will not be at one. So far as the cheapness of American wheat has been the mere consequence of absence of employment for American hands, and althautt shipping, it will disappear. On the other hand, we believe that impulse which those temporary agencies will as the cheapness of the disappear. On the other hand, we believe that

whether, at the rates determined by the prices of American grain, the surolus of the good years will in future be sufficient to cover the deficiency of the bad. The farmer is cut off from the manufacturer's resource of reducing wages by the very competition which renders it difficult for him now to sell his produce at a profit. Labor, if starved here, would fly to the cornfields of the West, where there is room for all that offers itself.

THE ONLY SOLID REMEDY is to be found in adapting the present rules of Brutish busbandry to the altered circumstances of the case. Agriculture must become more scientific, not necessarily in the sense of expending thousands of pounds in artificial manures and steam-engines, but in the way of weighing the various natural and economic forces in operation and adapting means to ends. The farmer will have be keep his eyes at once upon his rivals abroad, his market in English towns, the sky above him, and the ground beneath his feet. With the application to English soil of a shrewd and versatile intelligence, backed by strong English arms, it is riddenlous to suppose that it will ever cease to yield a fair profit. But the agriculturist must forcet the traditions of his farm. He must not take it for remned that he is to grow wheat against California and Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska, because he or his father grew it to a profit against fine Easey or Hampshire neighbors before California or Iowa may be said, sgriculturally speaking, to have existed.

HORACE GREELEY.

Reminiscences of Horace Greeley-Hi Opinios of Lawyers, and His Ideas Re

garding Resumption—Sellheimer's Fun Experience with the Eccentric Journal on His First Interview. See Fork Letter to Indianapolis Journal. Narrating something of my conversation with Mr. Reid reminds me of an interesting talk I had the other day with Prof. V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, concerning Mr. Reid's great predeces-sor. Prof. Denslow was an editorial writer on THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE when I first met him, ten years ago. He had been for two years previous the financial editorial writer of the New York Tribusa, but the offer of a higher salary had transferred his pen to its namesake on the lake. In 1872 he left it on account of ill health, which resulted in a most distressing in-somnia, and he has since done little newspaper work except to write the series of long, exhaustive, and scholarly articles on "Modern Think-ers," now running in the Chicago Time.

"I well remember when I first met Mr. Gree-"I well remember when I first met Mr. Greeley," said Denslow. "I was just 21, and had recently been admitted to the New York Bar. I was at the residence of one of my first clients, Mr. Partridge, publisher, when Greeley called. When I went into the room he stood with his hands under his coat-tails, looking at some pictures. 'Mr. Greeley,' said Partridge, 'this is Mr. Denslow, a young attorney.' Greeley uttered a short grunt of recognition, but did not even look around. I, embarrassed, shrunk away to one corner, and took a chair. He went on around the room, looking at pictures and what-not, and in about five minutes, when his back was turned on me and I thought he had forgotten me, he suddenly, without looking at me, said: 'Hem! So you're an attorney, are claimed emphstically. 'I hate lawyers: they do more mischief than their heads are worth!'

""I suppose they are a necessary ovil,' I suggested, depreciatingly.

""Wholly unnecessary.' he insisted.
""I suppose you will acknowledge,' I said, 'that they promoteigood order and remove impediments to good government.'

back was turned on me and I thought he had forgotten me, he suddenly, without looking at me, said: 'Hem! So you're an attorney, are you'? I confessed it. 'I hate lawyers!' he exclaimed emphatically. 'I hate lawyers!' he exclaimed emphatically. 'I hate lawyers!' he exclaimed emphatically. 'I hate lawyers!' hey do more mischlef than their heads are worth!'
"'I suppose they are a necessary ovii,' I suggested, depreciatingly,
"'Wholly unnecessary.' he insisted.
"'I suppose you will acknowledge,' I said,
'that they promotegood order and remove impediments to good government.'
"'Just the contrary! just the contrary!' he squeaked, in his odd falsetto; 'they cause disorder, and they are the chief obstacles to good government.'

squeaked, in his odd falsetto; 'they cause disorder, and they are the chief obstacles to good government.'

"I thought the man was crazy. 'Perbaps you will tell me,' I saggested, 'now debts would be collected without lawyers.'

"Don't want 'em collected! don't want 'em collected!' he squeaked; 'if A lets B have his property without payment, I don't see why C. D. E. F., and all the rest of the aliabet should be called on to serve as a police to get it back! No debt should be collectible believ. It's moostrons! Let a man trust another thin at his own risk. Even a cambier pays his lebts that he int' legally obliged to pay, an calls them debts of homor, but men'will put their property out of their procery bills. Abolish all laws for the collection of debt, and that would abelish most of your lawvers—good riddance!

"It seemed impossible to talk with a man with such eccentric potions.
"It was eleven years later when I saw him again to speak to him. I had been writing editorials on the Tribune about a month, when Mr. Young, managing editor, who had employed me, told me that Mr. Greeley wanted to see me. I went into his dark, little den, where he was scratching away for dear life on a desk nearly level with his chin, the paper on which he was writing within an inch or two of his nose, and his feet drawn up and resting on their toes. He didn't look up. At last I spoke to him and told him I had come in response to his summons. 'Did you write that article?' he asked, putting his finger on a proof of an editorial on 'The Means of Resumption.' I said yes. 'It won't do at all,' he said. 'Pm disgusted with this talk about "means!" "we man!" We don't want means. We want to resume! Suppose a Methodist minister should call on sinners not "so repent," but to look up the means for repentance! They'd think him an idiot. And think right. The way to resume is to resume! Suppose a Methodist minister should call on sinners not "so repent," but to look up the means for repentance! They'd think him an idiot. And think right. The way to

article.'
" 'Don't want it paid!' he insisted. 'If the

A TRIAD.

The Meeting of Storrs, McCullagh, and Lonergan, at Saratoga.

Had the Grant Boom Anything to Do with the Conference?

Some Revelations of the True Inwardness of the Babcock Case.

Baccial Correspondence of The Tribuns.

Sanatoga, Sept. 9.—It is not particularly strange that three public gentlemen should meet at a fashionable watering-place in the summer-time. Nor is it perhaps remarkable summer-time. Nor is it perhaps remarkable that these three public centlemen should manifest an exclusiveness as far as the other fashionables were concerned, and an inclination to seek each other's society. But, when three public gentlemen who have been as peculiarly connected as have the Hon. Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago; Mr. Joseph B. McCuliagh, of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat; and Thomas E. Lonergan, the New York detective, make it a solemp duty to HOLD A CLOSE CONVENTION

and act in a portentously mysterious manner, it is scarcely to be wondered that the denizens of Saratogs—not only "permanencies," but also "temporaries"—should marvel and speculate. For the people of this earth, earthy, have not forgotten that Storrs was Babcock's lawyer on the occasion of a bit of an inquiry in St. Louis during the winter of 1876; that Louergan was the celebrated manipulator of "public opinion" pending that inquiry; and they know McCullagh as the architect and general Western agent of the Grant boom. And, remembering and recognizing these facts, it atruck the society of this balliwick as being pregnant with meaning them these three gentlemen came location. of this balliwick as being pregnant with meaning when these three gentlemen came together last month, and, after a convention shrouded with a monatrous amount of secrecy, suddenly and quietly separated, each for his home. It may be that the meeting was purely a coincidence, but this view of it is acouted by the keen-sighted politicians who still linger here, and they gravely assert that some PEARPUL AND WONDERPUL JOB

"What was he up to? What was his portion

"What was he up to? What was his portion of the business?"

"At the time Storrs was employed by Babcock, he took a look over the ground, and found that some of Babcock's friends had employed a number of very gentlemanly and utterly inefficient Secret-Service men, or private detectives. These fellows were standing around and falling over each other, making long reports of what they couldn't find out. They had fastened their teeth into the 'Babcock case,' and they proposed to stay there as long as there was a drop of blood left; but, when Storrs came in, he bounced the outfit, and looked around for somebody else.

"Now, when McCullagh edited the Chicago Republican, he came across this man Lonergan, and a strong feeling of friendship grew up between them. Lonergan is described by McCullagh as

on the track of an item, a man of wonderful inventive powers and versatility, and thoroughly

on the track of an item, a man of wonderful inventive powers and versatility, and thoroughly unscrupulous when after a point. I don't know when Lonerzan quit journalism, but he got out of it seme way, and the next plunge he made into public existence was as Superintendent of Plakerton's Detective Agency. I have forgotten how he distinguished himself, or whether he did or not; but it was not long before he was appointed by the Government to the Superintendency of the Northwestern Division of the Treasury Department. Abandoning that position, he set up for himself; and it was upon him that Storrs pitched to take care of the special end of the Babcock schedule. I don't know whether Storrs had heard of him, or whether McCullagh put him up to it; but I do know that Lonerzan lived for some years in St. Louis after McCullagh went there, and that the old friendship was revived.

"Louergan, who had removed to New York, turned up at St. Louis during the Babcock excitement, with an army of operatives, and went straight to work. And I'll tell you something in connection with his starting in that may be of SOME INTEREST TO NEWSPAPER-MEN.

One of his operatives was the correspondent of the New York World. He had tried to plant one in the office of each of the New York newspapers; but, failing in that, he went to work to bounce the men who had been sent out to work up the trial. The Agrent of the American Press Association was quietly put out of the way, sick, and one of Lonergan's mên substituted. Suddenly the representative of the New York Herald was ordered home; and to the remainder of the correspondents Lonergan purveyed a mass of information which completely bore out McCullagh's enlogy upon his versatility and powers of invention. The press of the country was flooded with wonderful tales of what the defense would prove, and fearful were the revelations of rottenness in the proosecuting camp. The District Actorney discovered that the defense knew as much about WHAT WAS GOING ON IN HIS OFFICE as be did, and by some means

what was going on in his office as he did, and by some means Babcock had been placed in possession of all that the Government witnesses would testify to. I am not sure that the District-Attorney ever discovered the leak; but I afterwards found out that one of his employes had conceived a warm attachment for one of Lovergan's oberatives, and that the latter, a warm, generous-hearted fellow, was willing to pay for the drinks whenever his friend was thirsty.

ing to pay for the drinks whenever his friend was thirsty.

"So you see the Lonergan's duties were two-fold: to control the press, and find out what the Government was up to. How well he accomplished the latter, I leave you to infer from the story told by my father, who was a high Government official in St. Louis at the time. You will remember that, on the cross-examination of the Government witnesses by Storrs, he asked why it was the distillers had never been caught when the Government Agents called; and the answer was, that they were prepared for the visits. Storrs then confronted each distiller with a letter from the Agent, advising the former of the coming of the latter. These letters were in the original, and were the DEATHBLOW TO THE PROSECUTION.

The prosecuting attorneys were dumbfound-

letters were in the original, and were the
DRATHBLOW TO THE PROSECUTION.

The prosecuting attorneys were dumbfounded, and could not account for the existence of the letters in the hands of the defense. Now, the fact is, this great Secret-Service Agent found out that these letters were in the hands of Edward Fraster, of the firm of Bevis & Frasier, who were, among the first to squeal. Frasier was living at the Belvidere flats, on Washington avenue. Lonergan fell in with him, and frightened him into giving up not only these letters, but also a number of letters from the Treasury Department. Storrs telegraphed the substance of the letters written by Bristow to some of the whisky-men to Grant; and it was on the information conveyed in those telegrams that Grant and Bristow had the stormy scene that occurred on the Sunday during the trial.

**By this time it had become evident to the officials that

"By this time it had become evident to the officials that

A VERY SUBTLE INFLUENCE

was working against the interests of the prosecution, and investigation developed the fact that Lonergan was at the bottom of it; but there was no hitch on him, and the Government officials, even in that day of wholesale arrests, could not even get a warrant for him. It was charged against him that he had his operatives all ready to go on the jury; but even the defeat he turned to Babcock's account. The very efforts of the prosecution to avoid letting Lonergan's men in were alluded to by Lonergan's correspondents as a manifest effort on the part of the prosecution to pack the jury; and I have heard my father say that the little Irishman bedeviled the Government and its officers more than any man connected with the defense."

"But what has that got to do with the meet-

"Only to show how

THE THREE STAND IN TOGETHER.

These three men have no business with each other or anybody else, unless there is some money in it; they don't get around for fun; but, if you think that you or any other fellow is going to find out what they are up to, you are left."

Grant will be in San Francisco on the 17th "Grant will be in San Francisco on the 17th of this month."

"Yes; and I learn on good authority that Lonergan leaves New York for San Francisco next Tuesday. I got that from Mr. Noves, who is associated with him in business. What it means, I don't know; but the people here think it means something; and I am inclined to think they are right. It is certain that there is something up, for McCullarh, Storrs, and Lonergan would not be knocking around together without an object in view."

So far as the statements of my St. Louis orator are concerned, I know that some of them are correct, while there are others upon which I had no information, and no opportunity of informing myself. As to this new move of these worthies, it is impossible to form any idea,

worthies, it is impossible to form any luca though there is doubtless something in the wind, of the possibility of which it is well for you to be posted in advance. CURRENT OPINION.

"Agin" Butlerian

Boston Post (Dem.).

The candidate of the Democracy last year has not changed his riews any more than Gen. Butler, and there are thousands of others in this grand old Democratic party of the Bay State who will use their influence to the last as a necessary antidote to the poison of Butlerism, which is democralising many who are too good for the affiliations in which they find themselves.

The Nigger-Be-Dam Policy. Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Conservative Dem.).

The Bourbons assert that discipline must be kept up or the State will again suffer from what kept up or the State will again suffer from what they term "negro supremacy." They mean by discipline that a nigger-be-dam policy should be pursued. Resolving that the political equality of all men shall be guaranteed and protected they propose to concede nothing to the colored voters. A wise concession is not to be thought of, say they. "Here is our ticket; we'll elect it," they cry out; but when they are asked how they will elect it without some support of the colored voters, they fly into a rage and denounce their questioners as Radicals. In our opinion the day for that sort of nonsense is past.

Importance of Voting Straight.

Dayton (O.) Journal (Rep.).

Every Republican should remember that the country is on the brink of peril as dangerous as in 1861. Hence, all should unite upon the cket and elect every man on it. The most obectionable Republican for the General Assembly is infinitly preferable to the best Demosembly is infinitly preferable to the best Democrat. There is no time to dicker about versonal prejudices. While we are not like the statesman who said he "would vote for the Devil if he was on the Democratic ticket," we would in this grave contingency support the bitterest personal enemy we could have if he were on our ticket. Nothing but diahonesty in a candidate will justify any Republican in refusing to vote for him this year.

The North Solidified.

Indiaganetis Journal (Rep.).

The importance of the victory in Maine can hardly be overestimated. It will give an impotus to the Republican cause in Obio, and insures the result in that State beyond the possibility of a doubt. It shows that the Republican spirit of the North is accused to an extent that nothing a doubt. It shows that the Republican spirit of the North is aroused to an extent that nothing can withstand. The Southern Brigadiers have gone too far. The Mississippi plan has been pushed to an extreme. Murder and assasination have done their work in the North as well as in the South. If they have solidified the Democratic party in the South, they have performed the same work for the Ropublican party in the North. Maine answers back to California, and other States will respond in November.

Tilden Sketched, " mant als Mr. Tilden's vitality and skill as a politician Mr. Tilden's vitality and skill as a politician are marvelous, if not admirable. He is cold and half-paralyzed. There is no such thing as magnetism about him. He has few friends. The personal political transfer of 1876 are nearly all estranged from him. He makes no concessions to secure personal favors. He gives no man his full confidence. Yet he is the most adroit politician in his State, and probably in his party; and the chances are that he will again capture the nomination. As a candidate, though, he will not be so strong as he was in '76. He has lost the confidence of a large class who voted for him then. His capital stock as a reform candidate has been exhausted. He does not inspire faith, to say nothing of enthusiasm. His only strength is the "Frand" issue, and that has been offset by recent events. Tilden belongs to the past as much as though he were an Egyptian mummy 4,000 years old.

The Answer of the Northern People to the

The Answer of the Northern People to the Confederate South.

**Concinnati Gaseite (Res.).*

The Republican victories in California and Maine are the beginning of the answer of the Northern people to the Confederate South, made solid by military force, and seeking to impose the Lost Cause on the Nation. It shows that a Solid South will inevitably make a Solid North. And, when the Northern States are united, the South is a weak minority. The Northern people are aware that free elections cannot be restored by the United States Mar-shals and the United States army where the But, so long as free elections are suppressed by force of arms in the South, there should be no division in the North. All division in the division in the North. All division in the Northern people encourages this crime in the South. On the other hand, the unity of the Northern people intimidates this crime. These elections are the greetings which the Northern people send to those who fancied they could put Confederate politics into the control of the Nation. And these are but a foretaste of what is coming. The signs everywhere are of closing up the Republican ranks, and of the splitting up of the Opposition. Everywhere the course of the Republican party is straightforward; everywhere the Democratic party is stoking its own flag to make coalitions, and is scattering itself in side issues. This "boom" betokens the complete triumph of the Republicans in the election of President and of the next Congress. The clory of this is not merely that it is a party victory, and that it promises a complete party triumph; on the suppression of the rising Confederate cause: to the particulation of the respect for

country; to the suppression of the rising Con-federate cause; to the formation of respect for law in the South; to the establishment of law and order where force now rules; and to the protection of the rights of all persons.

The Echoes of Barksdale's Shotgun. Cleveland Heraid (Rep.).

The murder of Dixon came as a striking illus tration of the truth of what the Republican press and the Republican leaders have been telling the indifferent people of the North for months and for years. There is not popular government in the South. There is not freedom of speech in the South. A Confedro-Democratic

government in the South. There is not freedom of speech in the South. A Confedro-Democratic minority, armed with shotguns, rules the States of Louisians and Mississippi, in spite of an overwhelming majority. Let any man, white or black, Southern or Northern, attempt to break from this iron tyranny, and he is shot in the back with buckshot. It matters not on what platform such a man may ask for votes. He may be an independent, a Greenbacker, a Prohibitionist, or a Republican, and his fate shall be the same. The deadly sin is in opposing the Confedre-Democracy. Let him do this, and his fate is sealed. The Solid South must be kept solid, no matter if it be drenched in blood. This is what Republican speakers and Republican newspapers have been especially vehement in telling the people of the North ever since the extra session of the Confederate Congress revealed beyond all mistake the rulmous and the revolutionary purposes for which the Solid South was to be kept solid. The people of the North had become aroused to this danger as they have never been before since the War closed; and right on the eve of important elections, as if to demonstrate beyond all question the truth of Republican warnings, came this dastardly outrage at Yazoo. Of course it will do the Democracy damage, and the damage will not be confined to Ohio and Maine. The echoes of Mr. Barksdale's shotgun will be distinctly andible in the campaign of 1830.

Southern Democratic Sentiment.

Okelona (Miss.) Southern States (Dam.).

Encourage the Exodus.

Negro-suffrage in Southland is playing out.

Negro-suffrage to Southland is playing out.

If the Radicals want to banish buildozing lethem repeal the Unboly Amendments.

ng of Storrs, McCullagh, and Lopergan at sua, if they don't want a reduction in repre While the Yankees look upon negro-suffrage as law, there will be a way found to nullify that law.

Negro suffrage would be a rich thing for Radical highwaymen and tyrants, if they could enforce it; but they can't enforce it. You may station a squad of soldiery at every voting-precinct in the South, and yet you can't enforce the Unconstitutional Amendments.

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, says that Secesion, as an issue, is forever behind ns.—Ex.

Senator Ben Hill, of Georgia, talks too much with bis mouth.

The Republicans have a majority of 30,000 in Mississippi. —Rad. Iz. Mississippi.—Rad. Iz.

False! The Republican and semi-Republican white men of Mississippi don't number 500, all told. As for your African Republicans—Well.

THEY DON'T COUNT.

Those fellows in Mississippi (we ber pardon, the Nation of Mississippi, as the Okolona Sides onto it) say that the people of the North have no right to find fault with the people down South for murdering men for opinion's sake. They will yet learn that we of the North have something to say, and that we will say it so emphatically that even the Southern buildozer will need it.—Marion (0.) Independent.

How will you say it? Will you say it through the mouths of your Federal muskets? If so, you will be "welcomed with gory hands to hos-pitable graves."

you will be "welcomed with gory hands to hospitable grayes."

With all their schools and churches, the Puritans are less advanced and enlightened than the citizens of the South. There be settlements in Yankeedom where the people still believe in witcheraft. There be localities in the Cities of Boston, New York, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Chicago, etc., where the children have never heard the name of their Savior, except as an oath! The old intolerance, born of superstition and kingeraft, still lingers in thousands of families in that section. Their savage disposition toward the South is the result of self-conceited ignorance that will not investigate the truth. While we are compelled to live with this people, we must control them. Southern ideas must prevail, or the mad, fierce, sensual, concessive, and revolutionary beliefs and teachings of the Puritan race will swamp every Commonwealth in our Republic in a common ruin.

It takes Yankee civilization to produce a

tan race will swamp every Commonwealth in our Republic in a common ruin.

It takes Yankee civilization to produce a Kailoch. Kailoch was a Massachusetts Son of Thunder, who slandered the South for a livelihood. He finally migrated to California, where his peculiar characteristics secured him the support of the Kearney crowd, and they nominated him for Mayor of San Francisco. In one of his speeches he willided a very respectable old lady pamed De Young file put a pistol-ball through the Kailoch carcass by way of retaliation. Thereupon the savages and barbarians of San Francisco proceeded to rise in their wrath and threatened to hang the man who had thus defended the name of his mother. But Kearney southed the howling, surging, shricking, hissing mot of murderhearts by assuring them that they would capture San Francisco in a few days at the ballothox, and then they could do as they pleased with De Young, without fear or danger of punishment. All the central figures in the tragedy were truly foil. Taken all in all, it was a stirring chapter in the history of Tankes civilization, and could never have happened within the border-lines of Mississippi- or the South.

WASTED FORCES.

Not Utilized. ALTOONA, Pa., Sept., '79 .- To the Editor Popul ALTOONA, Pa., Sept., '79.—To the Editor Popular Science Monthly—Sir: In an article on "Wasted Forces," by William H. Wahl, Ph. D., in the Popular Science Monthly for July, 1879, I note some remarkable statements in that part of the article which deals with the efficiency of steamengines. The writer seems to have ignored the principal cause of wasted heat in the steamengine, viz. the efficiency of the field, and to have augmented the other losses in order, apparently, to account for the low efficiency of the whole machine. In doing this he has given figures which not only leave wrong impressions in the minds of those who are not familiar with the subject, but he makes opportunities for improvement seem far greater in some directions than they are. I do not care to call in question the 15 per cent which Mr. Wahl gives as the greatest efficiency and the state of the second seco wall gives at the greatest emeancy yet obtained from steam-engines, but is locomotive-engines, with which I am most familiar, 5 per cent will more nearly represent the efficiency of average performance. Granting that 15 per cent may be obtained in the most economic tensions; it is to Mr. Webly method of

5 per cent will more nearly represent the efficiency of average berformance. Granting that 15 per cent may be obtained in the most economical engines, it is to Mr. Wahl's method of accounting for the loss of 85 per cent that I object. "For by far the greater portion of this 85 per cent of wasted power is chargeable directly to the steam-boiler, and but a comparatively small proportion thereof to the engine." And: "Simming up all the items of loss in the steam-generator, it is probable that with the best forms of boiler which it has been possible to construct, not more than 25 per cent of the theoretical thermal effect of the fuel is utilized in the greateration of steam; and of this 25 per cent, from 5 to 10 per cent is lost somewhere on the passage of the steam from the boiler to mid through the engine by condensation in steam-pipes, and friction of the machinery, leaving up but 15 or 20 per cent actually realized in practice." As a matter of fact, I have repeatedly observed from 50 to 55 per cent of the total theoretical number of heat-units obtainable from the complete combustion of bituminous coal transferred to the water and steam in the boiler from locomotive fire-boxes, in which the proper burning of coal is far more difficult than in stationary fire-boxes, or those with natural draught and ample room: in such fire-boxes as last mentioned, coal is burned so as to transfer from 70 to 75 per cent of its theoretical heat to the boiler, and I do not know that this is the best attainable. Mr. Wahl's limit of 25 per cent efficiency of fire-box, or, as he well terms the boiler and fire-box, or, as he well terms the boiler and fire-box, or, as he well terms the boiler and fire-box, or, as he well terms the boiler and fire-box, or, as he well terms the boiler and fire-box, or, as he well terms the boiler and fire-box, or, as he well terms the boiler and fire-box, or, as he well terms the boiler and fire-box, or, as he well terms the boiler and fire-box, or, as he well terms the boiler and fire-box, or, as he well

yield 15 per cent efficiency) this would stand:
Efficiency of generator, approximate... 75 per cent
Efficiency of steam and endine, approx. 20 per cent
Efficiency of steam and endine, approx. 20 per cent
Efficiency of whole machine, 75x. 20—15 per cent
The 20 per cent here in place of the 8 per cent in
locomotives is because of expanding steam to a
lower pressure before exhausting, of the partial
vacuum ahead of piston from condensing exhaust steam, and of the heated feed-water which
should be credited to this account of efficiency
of steam. I cannot here go into the experiments
of M. Hirn, and conclusions therefrom, on the
beneficial influence of partial condensation on
steam-side of oiston, but the above figures, so
far as they go, will nearly represent the facts of
efficiency. I think you will do your readers a
service by correcting, even in this general way,
the wrong impressions they may have received
from Mr. Wahl's figures. JOHN W. CLOUD.

Pig_Iron and Rails from England.

Special to London Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 38.—There have recently been bought in England for the Bessemer furnaces in Penosylvania 10,000 tons of pig-iron, at prices which make the cost \$31 per ton, duty paid and landed in the United States. Large lots of old rails have also been bought in England, aggregating over 60,000 tons. The American demand for from is so great that our furnaces cannot supply it. The estimated American consumption for 1879 is 8,000,000 tons of pig-iron and 1,100,000 tons of rails, which is a much larger consumption than in any previous year.

An Astociabed Pastor.

There is a Methodist minister living near St. Jue, Mo.,—the Rev. J. R. Oden by name,—who, lying in ambush for thiering visitors to bis watermelon patch, shot William Aspel, one of his flock.

Millions of lives have been wasted through a su-persitious belief in the carative power of the danges. More have been lost by faith in useless trans. Kidney-Wort is a perfect remedy for gid-

"OLD NEWGATE."

The Ancient Copper-Mine Prison in Connecticut

geons Walled with One Hundred Feet of Rock.

nrious Stories of Convicts, Their Sufferings and Escapes.

Biscial Correspondence of The Tribuse.

Hartvord, Conn., Sept. 10.—The infamous Black Hole of Calcutta, or the dungeons of the Middle Area, servely rivaled in their horrors the "Old Newgate" of Connecticut. And this, but half a century ago, was the living hell to which prisoners from the State courts were consigned. It was abandoned in deference to a strong public sentiment created against it by exposes of the wretchedness of the prisoners, and the cruelties which could be only too readily practiced upon them under the pretense of insuring their safe-keeping. Philanthropists were met with the familiar cry of the jailers of today, that criminals are a desperate set and desperate means must be adopted for restraining them; but the sentiment of the people, once aroused, relegated the underground Bastile to its original uses. About 1830 the prisoners were removed to the new prison at Wethersfield, near this city.

aroused, relegated the underground Bastile to its original uses. About 1830 the prisoners, were removed to the new prison at Wethersfield, near this city.

Its ANTE-REVOLUTIONARY HISTORY.

In the present Town of East Granby, formerly Sunsbury, traces of copper ore were discovered about the year 1700. The place was Copper Hill, a high, rocky range, and seven years later a company was formed to develop the mine. Nothing was done, however, until some years later, when Jonathan Belcher, of Boston (afterward Governor), and others opened the mine, and removed more or less ore annually for nearly a quarter of a century. Financially, Belcher and his partners didn't reap a harvest. The grasping British Government watched all the mining enterprises of the colonists, and made regulations calculated to repress them, or at least to insure to home merchants the bulk of the profits. In the case of this mine, it was ordered that the ore be shipped to England for again wish to deprive ourselves. One of the shorter passages terms circular chamber, scarce ten feet acroone side a huge iron fing was made in the same to deprive ourselves. One of the shorter passages terms circular chamber, scarce ten feet acroone side a huge iron fing was made in the same to deprive ourselves. One of the shorter passages terms circular chamber, scarce ten feet acroone side a huge iron fing was made in the same to deprive ourselves. One of the shorter passages terms circular chamber, scarce ten feet acroone side a huge iron fing was made in the same to deprive ourselves. One of the shorter passages terms circular chamber, scarce ten feet acroone side a huge iron fing was made in the same to deprive ourselves. One of the shorter passages terms circular chamber, scarce ten feet acroone side a huge iron fing was made in the same to deprive ourselves. One of the shorter passages terms circular chamber, scarce ten feet acroone side a huge iron fing was made in the same to deprive ourselves. One of the shorter passages terms circular chamber, scarce ten fe ly a quarter of a century. Financially, Belcher and his partners didn't reap a harvest. The grasping British Government warched all the mining enterprises of the colonists, and made regulations calculated to repress them, or at least to insure to home merchants the bulk of the profits. In the case of this mine, it was ordered that the ore be shipped to England for dered that the ore be shipped to England for sineiting. The route was by wagons over a rough country twenty miles to the Connecticut River at Hartford, thence by sloope to New York, and by ship to England. However, considerable copper was surreptitiously smelted by German workmen in the vienity, and in 1737 a Mr. Higby manufactured a large number of the "Granby coppers," which became current through the Colony. Specie being scarce, the coinage of the embryo mint established by Higby, who was only a local blacksmith, was regarded with great favor. Single specimens of these come now command from \$15 to \$25, but, as they were stamped from unalloyed copper, few perfect ones are to be had. Five designs were made, one of which had on the obverse the modest suggestion, "Value me as you please," and on the reverse, "Good copper, 1737."

The work at the mine was carried on awarious periods until 1773, more than seventy Years, through wars and rumors of war, by private enterorise and by chartered companies. In that year the Colony of Connecticut purchased the property and fortified it for use as a permanent prison.

THE MINE PRISON.

After an exploration of the caverns a legislative committee reported that by a small exponditure it would be next to impossible for any person to escape. The Puritans of that day were hard-minded men. Havring selected for a prison the worst piace that could be conceived of, they passed laws authorizing the keeper to employ the convicts at hard labor, to use the whip, shackles, and fetters, and extended terms of imprisonment were imposed for nearly all offenses. At this time two shafts led down into the cavern, but, escapes being frequent, a blockhouse was built over one, and the other was closed with stone and from. But few prisoners were confined until the opening year of the Revolutionary War, when several Tories were consigned to its caverns, and at a later period it was found a convenient and sete place for the keeping of British soldiers captured in Connecticut. In the winter of 1775 Washington wrote from his bradquarters at Carthridge to the Committee of Safety at Lawishurg consigning to

them several "PLAGRANT AND ATBOCIOUS VILLAINS," and at his request they were long confined in

and at his request they were long confined in the caverus. After the close of the War the State established the mine as a permanent prison. A palisade was built, inclosing half an acre, with the shaft of the mine as a permanent of the in-closure, and twelve years later this palisade was repiaced by a high stone wall. A brick guard-house was built in the centre, and just to the rear of this was a stone apartment directly over the main shaft leading to the caverns 100 feet below. At later dates workshops were crected, in which the convicts labored by day, and at night were driven by armed guards down the shaft ladders to their miserable beds below, in pitchy darkness, dampness, and foul odors.

A visitor in 1807-gave an interesting account of the wretchedness of life to the prison. The employment consisted is making nails, barrels, shoes, and wagons, and farming on land near the prison. When the convicts came up from the shaft, by threes, they croased the yard to the workshop, before the cocked and leveled muskets of the guards. All were heavily froned, both with handcuffs and fetters, and could walk only with a sort of hopping motion. On entering the shops collars, dependent by fron chains from the beams above, were fastened around their necks; others were chained to wheelbarrows. In distributing the pork for the dinner of the convicts employed at the forges, pieces were thrown on the floor and left to be washed and bolled in the water-troughs used for cooling the iron. Punishments were hanging by the heels, severe flogging, confinement in the stocks on a bread-and-water diet, double irons, and solitary confinement. Convicts were allowed to swap rations, exchange commodities, barter, buy, and sell at their pleasure. Some would swap their rations for cider, and often get too tipsy for work. Rum was bought by the gallon by an aged negro convict who was allowed to go to the willinge, and liquor could always be bought at a tavern near the prison, the convict being accompanied by a guard, whom he treated for his trou "OLD NEWGATE" AT PRESENT.

always be bought at a tavern near the prison, the convict being accompanied by a guard, whom be treated for his trouble.

"OLD NEWGATE" AT PRESENT.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent visited Old Newgate recently, and found everything fast going to rain. It is on the east slope of Copper Hill, approached by an easy roadway, and from a distance, with its towered buildings, dismantled walls, and broken roofs, is as picturesque as a runned castle of the Rhine. The lotty stone wall on the front abuts on the highway, and the entrance is through a massive stone gateway, the keystone of which bears the inscription? "Newgate, 1801." The visitor is at liberty to wander around the inclosure, but at the time of my visit a "Halloo there!" summoned a guide from the accient guard-house, on whose steps a towheaded boy or two rolled around in the sunshine. A few steps bring one to the first shaft, descending 100 feet into the caverns. Over its mouth are the weather-beaten remains of the windlass and rape used for hoisting ore years and years sign. The inclosure is nearly square, and off to the left hand is a long range of the dilapidated workshops. The roofs are warped and shrunken, and in places broken through. Within its dust and confusion. The plastering has fallen from walls and ceiling, and upon patches remaining are scrawled the names of visitors. The solidity of construction is noticeable. The partition walls are of stone, and the floor is planked and supported by huge hewn logs. In some of the upright beams strengthening the floors remain the rings to which the prisoners were chained, and the flooring beneath is worn with their impatient tread. At the entrance end of therange of workshops is a high building of a composite construction of brick and stone, surrounded by a lookout and belief ower. This commands a view of the roadways for miles, and she them from their houses to scour the woods and fields in pursuit. From the lower floor of this building steps lead to an underground dungeon with small heavily barred windows, in whi

trap-deer was closed and boilted and guards sat beside it through the night. trap-door was closed and bolted and guards sat beside it through the night.

Accompanied by the guide, your correct made an extended exploration of a cross. Coarse outer clothing and candle furnished, and the main shaft was desion the ponderous ladder whese rungs as worn through by coavid feet. At the fea narrow passage-way sloping away for at at angle of 30 degrees, agreeing wnatural din of the strata of sock. Fit away a rude chamber is hollowed out, at one side were remaints of a platiplants, which had been one of the side places of the convicts. From this chemali passages branched off in various tions, all with a downward slope, and that it was necessary to proceed in a ha affitude to escape contact with the drippi aliny roof. Traces of copper were very risble,—in the green slime, on the solid and in the discolored fragments of stone foot. Several of the larger passages where from insufficient drainings. At one the guide remarked:

"BLOW OUT THE CANDLES IF TOU W

"BLOW OUT THE CANDLES IF YOU WANT A

HALF THE HORBORS OF THE PLACE

ticed.

The guide was an unusually intelligent fellow, and, in the course of our wan through the exversa related a bost of ing incidents in the history of the prishim the solitude and darkness, were in pleasant, and formed an impressive suing for his facts and fictions. But the longed for davlight, and, sweending the ladder, welcomed the blue sky, the treall nature, as only one can who has fel deprivation. Beneath, the impenetrabless supporting the awful mass above, I had as if to crush one to atoms, the trickling like tears from its sides, and earthly echoes responding to the voice, the visitor with feelings almost indescrib

the visitor with feelings almost Indescriber of the AND ESCAPES.

The history of Old Newgate is replete teresting stories of the attempts of prisgain their liberty. Some of them are one ing interest. It might be supposed to the apposed the prison of the many of the apposed the first general escape was the Revolutiouary war, when the had been but recently occupied. The number of prisoners were shuft in a cand it was the custom of the Warden them their meals. There was an anterpassage through which to pass before their cell, and the Warden looked through the pass of the warden looked through the pass of the warden looked through the warden looked through the pass of the warden looked through the pass of the warden looked through the warde

A level had been opened during the mining operations from the bottom of the mine out to the open air on the hillside for purposes of drainage. This was closed by a heavy wooden door, and in the spring of 1776 the prisoners built a fire against this one night, but, instead of escaping, were nearly suffocated by the smoke which strend through the caverus. One was found dead, and five others were taken out senseless. A few months later the cuvilet were taken from the caverus, and confined in a block-house within the inclosure. This they set on fire, and nearly all escaped. The storing of 1781 found in confinement thirty. Torina committed by order of the American arms officers. They were desperate men, and for their greaten security a guard was appointed equaling them in numbers. While two guards were affulfiting a relative of one of the Torica to the shaft leading into the caveru, several who had elimbed up the ladder made a rush when the tran was opened. The guards were oferpowored, the other prisoners ransed up, and, setzing the muskets in the guard-house, had a desperate fight. Several of the guards were locked up in the caveru, and others fied for their lives.

A DESPERATE ENCOUNTAR.

In July, 1802, forty prisoners were left with but a single guard, the officers and other guards being sick. He was a stalwhrit six footer, and full of fight. The prisoners were passing through the guard-house down hat of the shaft at the close of work and had all gassed down on to the ladder excepting ten or a dozen. They sprang upon the guard, who, instead of ratreating, deshed in among them, and, dealing with one at a time, thur him beadlone down the shaft upon those who had now begun to surge upward to join their courades. The upronisammoned assistance from beyond the walls but the guard was master of the situation, had easy the rata and closed the door. Four yearn later the convicts in the nill-shot, having numbered by the four pleased and the work with they were beginned. He was never receptured.

An Awkward Dutingenius plan

there, but this is not supported by records. It is merely a neighborhood tells that the prisoner, a thin, wiry cha and became fixed in a space so m no one could get near thin, and that was closed dutil his body decomp passed away.

Many other stories, some of them probable, are related to visitors, have their value, in one respect at I they keep up the interest in Old Ne its history. It is daily visited by pa an area of many miles in the visitis.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Fours Reach 102 Again-Foreign Exchange Quiet.

Chicago Shipments of Currency-An Active Stock Market.

vanced in the afternoon to 101% bid and 102 Iron Mountain.

asked. In Chicago, the price was 101% bid and 102. C. C. & J. C.

102 asked. The 4%s were 104% and 105%, the Atlantic & Pacific.

eign exchange was quiet, with a slight adrance in French grain bills. Posted rates for sterling were 482 and 484. Actual transactions n Chicago were 482 and 484. Actual transactions in Chicago were 481@481¼ and 483¼, and the New York were 4181@481¼ and 483¼. Sterling grain-bills were 4783¼ and 480¾. French train-bills were 520¾ and 5263¼, and French ankers' bills 521¼ and 5233¼.

Consols opened and closed at 97 13-16. The lank of England gained \$890,000 in bullion uring the past week, and \$1,075,000 more extends.

tites. It is over a week since the Bank shipped any gold to this country. The of France has lost more than \$7,000,000 in

during the past week. prency to the country. This outflow is in-easing, and is \$100,000 a day larger than it was ten days ago. There are many com-plaints here and in New York of the scarcity of small bills. This is a serious dence. There is also a great deal faultfinding shout the exceedingly fithy state of our paper money, which has nev-er been more ragged and dirty. Rediscounts are beginning to make an item in the daily business of the banks. Rates for loans have a harder tendency. A first-class call loan on Gov-ernment bonds can still be had at 4 per cent; such loans were made yesterday; but they are at the very minimum. The quotable bank rate is 5@6 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on Bank clearings were \$4,400,000.

City scrip, new, was sold at 9514; 95 is bid

Stocks tended upward, and in some cases the rise was sharp. Alton advanced 24, to 95; Illinois Central 24, to 984, with a sale at 934; Wabash 114, to 414; St. Joseph preferred 24, to 494, losing 14 of this, to 485; Iron Mountain 24, to 82, closing at 81%. Northwestern common was weak at the opening, and sold down from 80% to 7916, but ran rapidly up in the afternoon to 8114, the highest since the panic. St. Paul declined at first from 684 to 6745, and then went up 24, to 684; the preferred made Hen went up 24, to 68%; the preferred made 34, to 97%. Lake Shore was weak, and went down 14, to 87%. Louisville & Nashville opened 14 higher, at 60, and then dropped on realizing les to 58. It afterward recovered %, to 58%. Erie was tame, and fluctuated between 25% 96%, closing at 26; the second were lower. All the coal stocks depressed. Delaware & Hudson ost 14, to 4814; Lackawanna 14, to 50%; Jersey Central 14, to 5114; and Morris & Essex 1, to 90 Kaness City sympathized of course with Wa-bash, and made %, to 24 for the common, and 14, to 50% for the preferred. Northern Pacific made 14, to 17%. Track is now being laid west about twenty days the fron will be laid down for 100 miles,-the distance that was content plated in the original contract. But the an-nouncement is made that the graders are going right along towards the Yellowstone, and work will be prosecuted without interruption, except from the elements, until the iron is stretched for 200 miles from B-smarck to the Yellowstone. The other gains were San Francisco ½, to 13½; C. C. & I. C. ¼, to 8½; Western Union ½, to 94½; Canada Southern 1, to 63½; St. Joe ¾, to C., C., C. & I. 14, to 59%; Ohio & Miss pi %, to 17. Besides the losses already mentioned, Kansas & Texas went down %, to 15%; Kansas Pacific %, to 70%; and San Francisco

Erie second 6s opened at 73½, declined to 73½, and closed at 73½. Kansas and Texas firsts were 74½. Northwest gold bonds 113, and 8t. Paul sinking fund 7s 108½.

Railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday,

were generally strong, higher prices being mostly recorded where changes were noted. Kansas Pacific incomes No. 16 to 7514; American Dock & Improvements to 91; Peoria & Warsaw firsts (Western Di-raion) to 108%; Cincinnati & Spring-field firsts (guaranteed by C., C. C. & I.) to 97%; Wabash ex-coupon convertibles to 84%; Central Pacific firsts to 109%; Winona & Essex consolidated firsts to 99%; Winona & 81 Peter firsts to 1081c. Frankfore & Volcano 8t. Peter firsts to 10834; Frankfort & Koko mo firsts to 9434; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre firsts to 8034; and Cairo & Arkansas firsts to 98. Cairo & Fulton firsts rose from 98 to 99 and then dropped to 97%. The Erie new second consols were active, as usual of late, and, after declining to 73, rallied to 73½@73½, while the funded 5s feil off to 71½. New Jersey Central firsts declined to 114%; do assented con-sols and convertibles to 99%; Kansas & Texas seconds to 30%; Northwest gold coupons to The Eric eardings for June were \$486,310 net, a decrease of \$195,786 as compared with the same month of last year. The decrease since January 1 is \$33,770.

The first sale of the Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund bonds of 1879, of which, altogether, \$15,000,000 are to be issued, was made on Monday, when \$1,050,000 were awarded to Kunn & Loeb, of New York. The bonds are all Kuhn & Loeb, of New York. The bonds are all to run fifty years and bear not more than 6 per cent. They are to be issued in amounts not exceeding \$15,000 per mile of additional railroad actually constructed or acquired. Of the total amount of bonds, \$2,400,000 are to be employed in the extensions nominally belonging to the Chicago & Dakota Railway Company, of the State of Minnesota; the Dakota Central Railway Company, of the State of Iowa Midland Railway Company, of the State of Iowa. The \$1,050,000 awarded Monday are to be applied to the construction of seventy miles of line extending from Tracy, Minn., to Big Sloux River in Dakota. Of this additional line forty-six miles will be in Minnesota and

line forty-six miles will be in Minnesota and twenty-four miles in the Territory. This line is twenty-four miles in the Territory. This line is now being built at the rate of one mile a day. Recent builton shipments have been: Gila. Aug. 30, \$5,090; Northern Belle, Aug. 30, \$4,066; Martin White, Aug. 31, \$7,254; Bodie Couselkiated. Sept. 1, \$12,000; Christy, Sept. 2, \$6,183; and Hillside, Sept. 2, \$4,200. For the last half of August the clean-up of the California mills at Deadwood aggregated \$100,000, as follows: Homestake, \$46,000; Deadwood, \$30,000; Terrs, \$20,000; Highland Chief, \$10,000. The new silver mill at Galena has started up.

The San Francisco Stock Report thinks it sees a "boom" coming in mining stocks. It says:

stocks have been quiet and business has been very slack for some liftle time. But this uniteness has not been regarded as a discouraging sign,—the causes have been too apparent. The public, if are alive to their own interests, will now turn attention to the mining-share market. We give this timely warning as we gave the varning at the inception of the original Serm Nevada movement. The following shows the fluctuations of the

Stocks, Opening Highest, Lowest, Clouds N. Y. Central. 1192 Micalgon Central. 812 Do preferred 9914 M. & St. Panl ... 6814 10 08 10 18 6714 9314 41% 40%

The Produce Markets Irregular—Provisions Firmer, but Quiet—Corn Easier.

A Buoyant Peeling in Wheat—Rye and Barley Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were more active and were higher in New York. In Chicago, the demand for them is not heavy. The 4s opened in New York at 1013/2 bid and 102 asked, and advanced in the afternoon to 1013/2 bid and 102 asked. In Chicago, the price was 101.5/2 bid and Kansas Pacific. 71
Atlantic & Pacific. 36
San Francisco. 13%
Do preferred. 18%
Nurthern Pacific. 17%
Nurthern Pacific. 46% GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Asked POREIGN BECHANGE. 8ight. 484 521% 821% 691% 40% 40% Germany 944 Holland 40 Austria 40 Norway Sweden

ook County 7s

*And interest.
COIN QUOTATIONS. Following are Chicago quotations for coins wenty marks. ive francs;
russian thalers;
colland guelders;
romers (Swedish);
exican and S. American doubloons
panish doubloons;

> EDWARD L. BREWSTER, 104 Washington-st., NOTE BROKER. GOVERNMENT. CITY, COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE. LOCAL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DETROIT. MUNROE & TOLRDO 7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Principal payable in 1906. ncipal and Interest Guarante LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN R. B. CO. DANIEL A. MOBAN, 40 Wall-st., New York.

106 East Washington-st. City of Chicago 7 per cent Bo

Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of In
ebtedness in sums to suit. GEO. O. MARCY & CO..

152 Lasalle-st. OFFER 100,000 Kansas City Municipal Sevena, due 1894. 100,000 Kansas City Water-Works Sevena, due 1894. 50,000 Washington County, Illinois, Sevena, due 1890. Wanted—200,000 Illinois, Iowa, or Kansas Bonda thai will pay 7 or 8 per cent interest.

N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts., RECRIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.

No notice required to draw money.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier A. O. SLAUGHTER. BANKER AND BROKER, N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago, Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrante Member of New York Stock Exchange.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker, No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph. Pays the highest price for CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.

GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold. JOHN H. WRENN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 80 Washington-st., corper Dearborn. UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS.

COMMERCIAL PAPER NEGOTIATED. C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND. 127 LaSalle-st., WANTS CHICAGO CITY BAILWAY STOCK, CHICAGO GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.'S STOCK.

HAS FOR SALE: CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TRADERS' INSURANCE. WILLIAM O. COLE,

BUYS AND SELLS CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL OF THE WESTERN STATES.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
Has for sale a full line of
COOK COUNTY 7s.
CITY BONDS.
BOUTH PARK BONDS.
LINCULN PARK BONDS.
WEST TOWN BONDS.
GOVERN MENT BONDS.

PRESTON, KEAN & CO., 100 East Washington-st., TRANSACT A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Buy, sell, and exchange all the issues of U. S. BONDS. Buy and sell Bills of EXCHANGE

OFFER FOR SALE

Fulton County, Illinois, 8 per cent Bonds. Iowa 7 per cent County and School Bonds. Illinois 7 per cent School Bonds. BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Governments firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities duil. Bar aliver is 111%. Subsidary aliver coin is %@1 per cent discount. Stock market firmer to-day, and speculation

active stocks:

cent. Transactions, 202,000 shares: Erie, 8,000 Lake Shore, 83,000 North-western common, 2,500 preferred, 18,000 St. Paul common, 1,400 preferred, 16,000 Wabash, 22,000 Lackswanns, 5,000 New Jersey Central, 3,100 Delaware & Hudson, 4,700 Obio & Mississippi, 18,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph com mon, 18,000 preferred, 6,300 Western Union, 5.000 Pacific Mail. 13,000 Iron Mountain, 17,000

5 000 Pacific Mail, 13,000 Iron Monutain, 17,000 Indianacolis. Cheminati & Lafayette. 4,000 Louisvillo & Nashvillo 1,800 St. Louis Kansas City & Northern common; 2,500 preferred, 6,200 Chesaocake & Obio, 3,700 St. Louis & San Francisco, 2,800 Marietta & Cincinnati, 1,000 Morris & Essex. 3,200 Illinois Central, 1,600 Union Pacific, 22,000 C., C. & I. C., 1,500 Chicago & Alton, 1,400 New York Central, and 3,800 Quickstiver.

The moost market was easy at 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills dull at 4814; sight exchange on New York, 4834.

GOVERNMENTS.

STOCKS.	STOCKS.	W. U. Tel.	94%	Wabash	41%	
Quicksilver	16	Fort Wayne	110			
Quicksilver	16	Fort Wayne	110			
Pacific Mail	21%	Terre Haute	10			
Pacific Mail	21%	Terre Haute	10			
Pacific Mail	21%	Terre Haute	10			
Mariposa	102%	C. & A	68			
Mariposa	103%	C. & A	pfd	140		
Adams	Skoress	103%	Quio & Miss.	16		
Wells	F. & Co	90	Del.	L. & West.	50%	
Amer.	Express	48%	A. & P. Telegraph	38		
U. S. Express	42%	C. B. & Q	114%			
N° Y	Central	119%	H. & St. Joe	23		
Erie	25%	H. & St. Joe	23			
Erie	49	Canada Southera	63%			
Harlem	150	Louisville & N. 58%				
Mich Central	13%	St. L. & S. P. pfd	18			
Panama	158	Kanasa Pacific	70%			
Mich Central	92%	St. L. & S. P. pfd	18			
Illinois Central	92%	St. L. & S. P. pfd	18			
Illinois Central	92%	St. L. & S. P. pfd	18			
N. W. Dfd	90%	Cent. Pac. bonda	10%			
C. C. & L. 52%	U. P. bonds	110				
N. J. Central	13%	Sinking Fund	113%			
St. Paul	74%	Pacific	17%			
St. Paul	74%	Pacific	17%			
Takken	10%	10%	113%			
St. Paul	74%	Pacific	17%			
Takken	10%	10%	113%			
St. Paul	74%	Pacific	17%			
Takken	10%	10%	10%	10%		
Takken	10%	10%	10%	10%		
Takken	10%	10%	10%	10%		
Takken	10%	10%	10%	10%		
Takken	10%	10%	10%	10%		
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Takken	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
Takken	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
Takken	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
Takken	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
Takken	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	
Takken	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Takken	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10

Tennessee 6s, old... 30% Virginia 6s, new... 28
Tennessee 6s, new... 27% Virginia 6s, new... 28
Virginia 6s, old... 28 CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

CLBARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

Special Desorted to The Tribuna.

Naw York, Sept. 11.—The Public says: The volume of business in New York this year has been larger, even when measured in values and not in quantities, than in any preceding year since the panic. The aggregates for eight months each year show: in 1879, \$16,848,020,092; 1878, \$13,020,744,538; 1877, \$14,027,514,903; 1873, \$21,473,038,455. With allowances for the difference in prices the transactions this year represent a very much greater volume of traffic as to quantities than those of 1873, or any year preceding. During the seven first days of September \$5,903,487 specie came to this port from abroad. A sum as large has never been imported within a week before. Many believe the imports of specie during the last five months this year will amount to \$50,000,000, some even \$75,000,000. The thing certain is that \$19,279,120 has been received within the five weeks ending Saturday, and \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 more are on the way. The sportage is the state of the second of the second of the second of the second of the saturday, and \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 more are on the way. The sportage is the second of the the five weeks ending Saturday, and \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 more are on the way. The enormous magnitude of the movements of produce tends to cause an unusually large demand for currency in the interior this section.

Domestic exports from this port during the week ending Sent. 2 were the largest ever known in any single week, but the condition of foreign markets is such as to invite still larger shipments hereafter.

Late telegrams from Europe add many details as to the scantiness of the crops of Europe.

ets a still

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board: 26 Mexican 6% Northern Belle..... H. & N.... Julia Consolidated. Justice....

FOREIGN. LONDON, Sept. 11.—Consols, 97 13-16.

American securities—Reading, 19%; Eric, 27%; Eric preferred, 51%; second consols, 76.

United States bonds—4%s, 108%; 4s, 105%.
The bullion in the Bank of England increased £178,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 58 5-16 per cept.

per cent.

The bullion gone into the bank on balance today is £215,000. The specie in the Bank of France decreased 36,625,000 france during the past week.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Rentes, 83f 95c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Sept. 11:

Archer av. n w cor of Main st, s f, 24 6-10x100 ft, dated Sept. 10 (E. and C. Hogan to Richard Haley)... Jefferson st, n w cor of Twenty-second, e f, 661x363 9-10 ft, dated Feb. 21 (Master in Chancery to William A. Por-ter) (Master in Chancery to William A. Porter).

Bine Island av, 211 ft s of Sixteenth st, e
f. 24x100 ft, cated Sept. 6 (S. and J.

Ablgrin to William Lorr).

Lake av, bet Thirty-fifth and Thirtysixth sts. e f, 22x124 ft, improved,
dated Sept. 10 (Caroline Morrison to
Ezeksel Morrison).

Thirty-seventh at, 65% ft e of Hubbe, s f,
25x100 ft, dated Sept. 10 (B. Shurtleff
to William Mitler).

Cleaver st, 277 ft s of Blanch, in rear, 25
x02% ft, dated Sept. 10 (A. and J.
Chorzewski to A. Biskop)
Division st, 372 ft e of Larrabee, s f, 24
9-10 ft to LaBar, improved, dated
Sept. 8 (John McHugh to Charles J.
Bruschke) Sept. 8 (John McHagh to Charles J. Bruschke)
Will st. 192 ft s of Augusta, wf. 24x93%
ft, improved, dated June 28 (E. Knauer to Joseph Dinet)...
Moltke st, 32814 ft w of Rockwell av, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 10 (German Savings Bank to Henry Bolten)...
Butterfield st. 200 ft n of Nineteenth, w f, 25x87 ft, dated Sept. 4 (L. Dirksmeyer to Eleanor Delap).
South Dearborn st, 83 8-10 ft n of Thirtieth, e f, 25x110 ft, dated Sept. 4 (I. Dirksmeyer to Eleanor Delap).
Warren av, 38 7-10 ft e of Yager st, s f, 25x1134, ft, dated Sept. 9 (S. S. Borden to J. K. Parshall). MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Drexel Boulevard, 85 ft n of Brook st. w
f, 80x120 ft, dated July 19 (B. E. Gallup to John E. Lindgren).

Statesfield st. bet Forty-eighth and Fortyninth, e f, 52x100 ft, dated Sept. 9 (D.
J. Whiting to E. L. Chapman).

Forty-seventh st, s e car of Throop, n f,
24x125 ft, dated Sept. 5 (Isaac Cook to
John Powers).

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and ship of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, with comparisons:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.			
Carlo Service Service	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.		
flour, bris	6,447	8,394	5,828	4,579		
wheat, bu	141, 197	120,890	193, 262	101.343		
orn, bu	181,779	227, 438	311,448	273,692		
ats, bu	37, 382	62, 487	83, 793	146, 674		
ye, bu	15,450	16, 247	29,339			
arley, bu	39, 440	55, 820	23, 189	6,321		
rass seed, lbs.	358, 421	563, 253	350, 151	273, 287		
room corn. lbr	1,734,880	1, 194, 791	481,825	139, 709		
meais, lbs.	235	36,200	16,315	13,713		
seef, bris	PART THE	194,700	2,059,447	1,614,930		
ork, bris	0.00000000		78	160 719		
ard, lbs	23,300	16,500	395, 580	616,076		
allow, lbs	30,060	27,950	140, 785	233, 500		
utter, lbs	318, 420	123, 493	168, 707	80, 862		
ive bogs, No.	17,580	12, 290	6.281	4, 230		
attle, No	7,808	4,878	6,281 3,363	1,987		
heep, No lides, lbs	1,432	1,871	244	201		
fides, Ibs	98,706	113,745	128, 450	238,040		
lighwines, bris	50					
Vool, lbs	9,537	98, 225	61, 189	29,863		
otatoes, bu	1,360	402	180	592		
oal, tons	13,074	12,780	1,890	946		
umber, m ft.	9, 120	20	**** *****	*****		
hingles, m	7,530	8,697	3,618	2,788		
alt, bris	1,000	8,401	1.040	94		
oultry, lbs	Street in	1, 265	4,320	3, 351		
onitry, coops	8	1, 200	**** *****	******		
ggs, pkgs	402	124	********	********		
egs, pkgs heese, bxs	5, 276	3,000	775	1,888		
, apples, bris.	6,701	500	278			
eans, bu		100 7 100		10 St. 10 St. 10		
COSTON CONTRACTOR	F 901 18791	F-100/250 B-100-1		-		
Withdrawn	from ste	ore durin	g Wednes	day for		

carly dealings the general list was very quiet, city consumption: \$.124 bn wheat, 1,070 bu core, Southwestern faucus monocolizing the atten-2,323 bu cars, 503 bu eye.

Southwestern fancies monocolizing the aftertion of speculators and advancing 1/20 per
cent. During the afternoop Northwestern became strong and rose 11/2 per cent. Hinnois (cotral advancing 21/2 per cent. and Caicag.) &
Alton 21/2 per cent. The market continued firm
to the close, the final sales being at an improvement of 1/20/2 per cent on last night's closing
to the Close. The market continued firm
to the close, the final sales being at an improvement of 1/20/2 per cent on last night's closing
the following grain was inspected into 'store
in this city vesterday morning: 46 cars No. 2
whiter wheat, 26 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected.
(75 winter), 5 cars mixed, 135 cars No. 2 spring,
103 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars rejected, 8 cars no
grado (363 all kinds wheat); 238 cars and 24,000
but No. 2 corp., 145 cars high-nixed, 20 cars prices, hanniabal & St. Joseph preferred lead-ing; Quicksliver preferred rose 31/2 per oats, 17 cars No. 2 mixed, 24 cars rejected (61 oats); 7 cars No. 1 rye, 44 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected (52 rye); 1 car No. 2 barlev, 25 cars No. 3 60, 84 cars extra, 5 cars feed (65 parier). Total (946 cars), 430,000 bu. Inspected out: 98,682 bu wheat, 965,941 bu corn, 1,889 bu oats, 96,039 bu rye, 2,942 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were irregular

yesterday. Provisions were tame but stronger, some buyers being unwilling to follow the advance. Wheat was buoyant, with an active demand for shipment, and corn was dull. Mess pork closed 567% per bri higher, at \$8.35% 8.37% for September, and \$8.37%@8.40 for October. Lurd closed 7%@10c per 100 lbs higher, \$5.73@5.77% spot, and \$5.77%@5.80 for Octo ber. Short ribs closed 7%c higher, at \$4.85 spot, and \$4.52% for October. Spring wheat closed 7%c higher, at 91%c spot, and 91%@91%c for October. Winter wheat closed 11/c higher, at 961/c for No. 2 red. Corn closed 1/c lower, at 33%c spot, and 33%@34c for October Oats closed a shade higher, at 24%c for October and 24%c for November. Rye advanced %c for cash, closing at 50%c, and October was quoted at 50%c. Barley was 11/@le higher, at 77c for October and September, and about 78%c cash No. 2. Hogs were active and firmer, at \$3.50@ 3.70 for light, and \$3.15@3.70 for heavy. Cattle were moderately active and unchanged, with

sales at \$1.50@5.05.
Lake freights were in moderate demand and sasier. Corn to Buffalo was taken early at 41/c, and later at 41/4c. Wheat to do was quoted at 4% @5c. Corn to Oswego and Kingston was quoted at Sc. The through rate to New England was quoted at 16%c, and the lake and canal rate to New York at 12@12%c on core. Rail freights were quoted at 30c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 54c on flour and 631/c on lard and meats.

The demand for staple and fancy dry-goods continues active. Not for a number of years this stage of the season. Prices were again quoted steady. Boots and shoes are meeting with a large demand, and the market maintain a buoyant tone. There was continued activity in the grocery market. Orders are pouring in from all directions, and the daily sales reach a large volume. Prices remain firm throughout the list. No further changes were noted in prices of dried fruits, though there is an upward tendency in raisins, prunes, currants, peaches, blackberries, and some other descriptions. Canned goods are strong. Fish remain quiet, with prices ruling steady. No changes were noted in the bagging market. Butter and cheese were firmer. Oils were steady. Tobacco is active and advancing. Coal and wood remain

unchanged prices, though some of the poorer qualities were a little slow. The yard dealers report an extraordinary demand for lumber, and a strong upward tendency in prices. Metals and hardware were active, tin-plates, copper-bottoms, and common bar-fron being higher, and nails were unsettled but firm. Timothy seed advanced again, and clove? was stronger, under an improved inquiry. Hay was quoted firm, with fair sales. Hides, salt, and wool were not materially changed. The street sellers reported a stronger market for fine potatoes. Native green fruits were a little higher on ac-

count of smaller receipts.

"If we have no more rain in the next six weeks than we have had in the last six, good-by to all hope of a winter-wheat crop next year." This remark was made yesterday by a prominent operator, and the same idea held by others may have had a good deal to do with the recent strength in wheat. Some people averred that the New York clique has again taken hold of the market, as it did about this time last year. Some purchases have recently been made on New York account, out there is no proof that a farmer by preventing the bears from selling the stuff down to a ruinously low figure.

Timothy hay at \$11.00@12.00 per ton is equal to \$1(483)4c per 56 lbs, which is the weight of a bushel of corn. Hay is therefore selling at about the same price as corn. There are few who know the relative values of the two for feeding purposes but will conclude that either one is dear or the other is cheap.

The reason why hay is high is the fact that it is scarce. The reason why corn is relatively low is the fact that it is believed to be plenty. Another reason for the latter is, however, as-signed by some. They say that spot buyers have practically combined not to pay more than a certain price, and this keeps down the price of futures, in the face of conditions which promise a consumption unexampled in our previous his

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports

ments of wheat at points named yesterday:

Shipped, bn, 193, 262 117, 190 39, 000 225, 000 50, 000 291, 000 382, 000 160, 000

...1, 230, 397 1, 397, 422 The following was the movement of produce in New York yesterday: Receipts-Flour, 18,585 brls; wheat, 467,150 bu; corn, 95,600 bu; oats, 28,885 bu; corn-meal, 215 pkgs; rye, 45,034 bu; barley, 2,200 bu; malt, 2,175 bu; pork, 128 brls; beef, 4,732 brls; cut meats, 1,728 pkgs; lard, 705 tes; whisky, 275 brls.

Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour, 16,-000 brls; wheat, 201,000 bu; corn, 211,000 bu. Goods received at Custom-House Sept. 11: F. & E. Yeager & Co., 1 package earthenware; Field, Lieter & Co., 28 cases dry goods, 3 bundles do; A. M. Henderson, 2 cases B serges; Field. Leiter & Co., 11 cases dry goods, 2 cases laces, etc., 17 cases dry goods, 2 cases cotton goods, 4 cases hosiery; Fowler Bros., 110 sacks salt. Collections, \$24,608.26.

HOG PRODUCTS-Were firmer, but with less doing. Hogs were better, and Liverpool reported an advance of 3@6d in meats, but a decline of 3d in lard; and our receipts of product were unusually light. This made holders firmer in their views, without materially increasing the demand, and some buyers fell back, refusing to pay higher prices. MESS PORK-Was dall and a shade firmer, bu

Mrss Pohk—Was dull and a shade firmer, but closed the same as the previous evening at \$8.30@8.35 spot, \$8.32½@8.35 for October, \$7.80@7.82½ for November, and about \$8.00 for January Sales were reported of 11.000 brls seller October at \$8.30@8.35; 250 brls seller the year at \$7.65; and 3.000 brls seller January at \$7.97½@8.00. Total, 14.250 brls.

LARD—Advanced 7½@10c per 100 lbs, though with little doing at the top, and closed firm at \$5.77@5.80 spot, \$5.75@5.77½ for September, \$5.77½@5.80 for October, and \$5.42½@5.45 for November or January. Sales were reported of 1.150 tes spot at \$5.67½.570; \$5.00 tes seller October at \$5.70@5.78½; 750 tes seller November at \$6.42½@5.45; 250 tes seller the year at \$5.37½ and 1.000 tes seller January at \$5.42½@5.45. Total, 11.650 tes.

Mrs. Were at \$5.47½@5.45; 250 tes seller the year at \$5.37½ and 1.000 tes seller January at \$5.42½@5.45. Total, 11.650 tes.

Mrs. — Were quiet and firm, ribs advancing about 5c per 100 lns, with very light offerings. Green meats were in some demand. Sales were reported of 750,000 lbs. short-ribs at \$4.80@4.82½ spot, \$4.82½@4.85 seller September, and \$4.52½ spot, \$4.82½

Loose \$3.10 \$4.85 \$4.75 \$4.85 Do, September 3.10 4.83 4.75 4.20 Do, October 3.15 4.52% 4.70 4.90 4.95 December, loose 3.00 3.87% 3.90 4.85

Long clears quoted at \$4,57% loose, and \$4.72% boxed: Cumberlands, 575% boxed; long cut hams, \$6,86%; sweet-picaled hams, \$6,467%; for life 15 averages, 63,6%; do soller December, 42%; green shoulders, 52,48%; loose quoted at 32,60%; for shoulders, 52,6%; for short clears, 10%; for some fams, 31% charased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4,65%; for white, 46,4%; for good yellow, and 31,6%; for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at \$8,50%; 00 for mess, 50,5%; 100,00 for extra mess, and \$14,25%; 15,00 for hams. for hams.

Tallow—Was quiet at 5% 25% c for city and 5% 25% e for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was more active and stronger. There was a good deal of export inquiry, but little offered, though buyers were willing to take better graces than heretofore, some bidding \$5.25 for suitable lots. Holders complained of small stocks, and had little to sell ahead. Hales were reported of 475 bris winters, partly at \$5.25; 4.005 sacks on private terms; 700 bris spring double extras at \$4.25 upwards; 525 sacks extras at \$3.874; 100 bris supers at \$3.25; and 50 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, about 4.570 bris. Export extras in sacks were quoted at \$3.7024.25, and double extras for export at \$4.254.75.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 50 tons bran at \$7.5028.00; 10 tons coarse corn-meal at \$13.00 per ton on track; 10 tons middlirgs at \$9.00; and 60 tons feed at \$4.25.

SPRING WHBAT—Was active and strong; advancing 2c per bu and closing 13c above the latest prices of Wednesday. The British markets were reported strong, and improving, with a Continental demand, and our receipts were again rather light for the season, while there was an active shipping demand, with much more competition among anot buyers than usual. New York, Philadelphia, Milwanker, and Toledo were all much stronger, the advance here being probably the leading cause. The strength of the previous day brought out several buying orders, both from the interior and from Europe, with increased limits on the latter. This, with some references to dry weather as promising poorly for winter wheat-planting, caused the leonl shorts to bid freely. The demand was satisfied before the end of the session, and then prices partially fell onck. Seller October opened BREADSTUFFS.

and from Europe. with increased limits on the latter. This, with some references to dry weather as promising poorly for winter wheat-planting, caused the local shorts to bid freely. The demand was satisfied before the end of the session, and then prices partially fell oack. Seller October opened at 90½c, sold at 90c, advanced with several fluctuations to 91½c, declined to 91c, and closed at 91½c. Soller November sold at 90½c%c closing with sellers at 92c. Seller the year was quiet at 89½c91½c, cash No. 2 closed at 90½c, and No. 3 at 80½e70r new. Spot sales were reported of 102, 000 bu No. 2 at 89½c91½c; 62,000 bu No. 3 at 89½e84c; 400 bu at 88c; 1,600 bu new rejected at 70½c; 8,000 bu by sample at 68288c on track; and 2,800 bu do at 82½c888½c free on board cars. Total, 176,800 bc.

Winter Wheat—Advanced 1½c91½c; and closed firm at 90½c92½c for No. 2 red. Other grades were also stronger. Sales were reported of 68,000 bu No. 1 and 2 red at 95½c93½c; and 90½c bu No. 2 winter at 91½c; 24,000 bu No. 3 at 91@23½c. the inside in North Side houses; 2,200 bu dy samble at 885½c933½c on track, and 1,200 bu at 866 97½c free on board cars. Total, 1000 bu No. 2 minnesota at 91½c; 24,000 bu nixed at 80½c. OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 91½c; 24,000 bu mixed at 83½c. Solo bu dy samble at 865½c931½c on track, and 1,200 bu at 866 97½c free on board cars. Total, 90.000 bu. Also 5,000 bu No. 2 red. seller October, at 96½c. OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 400 bu No. 2 Minnesota at 91½c; 2,400 bu mixed at 83½c. Solo bu dy samble at 865½c931½c on track, and 1,200 bu at 866 of the free was a fair demand in New York; our receipts exhibited little change in volume, and anipments were fair. But shippers were allow, and this affected Tutures. There were speculations affoot relating at 33½c; and chosed at 33½c. Seller November sold at 32½c3sec, the pood bu do, short receipts, at 33½c; and chosed at 33½c. Seller November sold at 32½c3sec, ling of damage from frost, which induced a bear feeling, though freights were understood to be

and 23@30c for wane, 1800 m.

RYE—Was in fair demand. Cash sdwanced 1/4c under a good inquiry for shipment, selling at 50%c. November was quiet at 51%c, October at about 50%c, and September at 50%c, selling in settlement at 50%c. Cash sales include 19, 800 bu Nos. I and 2 at 50%c, 400 bu rejected at 46%c, 400 bu by sample at 47c on track and 800 bu at

400 bu by sample at 470 on track and 800 bu at 50c free on board. Total, 21, 400 bu.

BARLEY—Was greet under a rather more pressing inquiry for futures, which were sparingly offered. September sold at 78c, and October at 77c, both closing at about 77c. The receipts were fair, but nearly all ithe barley continues to inspect extra 3 and No. 3. Cash No. 2 sold at 76@77c, closing at 76% C. Extra 3 brought 52@55c, and No. 3 was quoted at 33@40c. Freed was quiet at 30c. Samples were reported slow and easier under large offerings. Cash sales were reported of 2, 200 bu No. 2 at 76@77c; 4, 300 bu extra 3 at 52@55c 400 bu No. 3 at 40c: 11.600 bu by sample at 40@80c on track; and 800 bu at 70c, delivered.

MORNING CALL. MORNING CALL.

MOBNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 6,000 bris at \$8,324 @8.85 for October and \$7.974 @8.00 for January. Lard—750 tes at \$5,70 for October. Short ribs—50,000 bis at \$3,85 for November. Winter wheat—15,000 bis at \$3,85 for November. Wheat—600,000 nn at 90% @90% for October. Wheat—600,000 nn at 90% @90% for October. Wheat—600,000 nn at 90% @90% for November. and \$7% @90% for the year. Corn—135,000 bis at 33% @34c for October, 33% for November, and 32% for the year. Onts—25,000 bis at 24% @24% c for October and 24% @24% c for November.

1:50 P. M. CALL. 1:50 P. M. CALL.

1:50 P. M. CALL.

Wheat was steady, with sales of 195,000 bu at 91½ @91½ cfor October and 91½ @92c for November. Winter wheat—Sales 5,000 bu at 96½ cfor October. Corn—245,000 bu at 33½ cfor October and 34½ cfor May. Oats—5,000 bu at 24c for October. Mess pork—250 brls at \$7.67½ for the year. Lard—1,750 tos at \$5.80 for October. Short ribs—100,000 lbs at \$4.85 for September. AFTERNOON BUARD.

Wheat was active and about 1/2c higher. October sold at 91@014/2c, and closed at 91%@914/2c. November sold at 91%@921/2c. and closed at 924@021/2c. September closed at 911/2c, selling at 90% 6911/2c. Corn was quiet at 333/2c for November, and 344/2c for May. Oats were dirmer, selling at 24/2c for may. Oats were dirmer, selling at 24/2c for next month, and at 24 1/2c for November, closing at the outside. Mess pork was stronger, closing at \$8.371/2c for November, slies 5.750 bris 18/3/2c for November, and \$8.368.40 seller October, \$7.90 seller November, and \$8.00 seller January. Land closed at \$5.771/2c for Seller January. Sales 2.550 tes at \$5.771/2c for January. Sales 2.550 tes at \$5.771/2c for January. Sales 2.550 tes at \$5.771/2c for January. Weats were steady, with sales of 100.000 lbs short ribs at \$4.85 for September, and 20.000 lbs short ribs at \$4.85 for September, and 20.000 lbs short ribs at \$4.85.

BROOM-CORN-Was in small request. The re-Green hurl and fine green carpet brush, \$ 5 66
Fine green, with hurl to work it. 5 655,
Red-tipped do and hurl 3 634,
Inferior 3 634,
Transport of the state of t BUTTER—Choice grades are still in scanty sup-ply, and, under a good demand, the market is de-cidedly firm, with a further advance of fully 1c. Low and medium grades are firm in sympathy, though in only moderate demand. We now quote Creamery
Good to choice dairy
Medium
Inferior to common.
Nothing new was noted in BAGGING-Nothing new was noted in this may

the close of last week, as follows:

FRUITS AND SUTS—Decided in rades the market for domestic a fruits. The general tendency of pward, stocks of most lines being Pitted cherries.

NUTS.

Filberts.

Almonds, Tarragona.

10 2 20

Almonds, Tarragona.

10 2 10

Almonds, Tarragona.

10 2 13

Brariis.

10 4 11

2 13

Brariis.

10 4 11

12 13

Brariis.

10 4 10

Brariis.

10 5 10

Brariis.

10 6 10

Brariis | Rangoon, fair | Coffee | Cof Patent cut losf.....

he lumber regions.

HIDES—Were steady under a good local demand. nue light.
METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were active

METALS AND TINNERS' STOOK—Were active and firm. An advance of 25c per box in tin plates and it per ib in copper bottoms is noted. Common bar iron has advanced to \$2.70 rates, and the market is strong under a very extensive demand, with the stocks much broken. Within the past eight weeks common iron has advanced 50 per cent. Following is the list:
Tin-plates, 10x14, 1C. \$\forall \text{box} \times \frac{3}{2} \text{7.25}
Tin-plates, 10x14, 1C. \$\forall \text{box} \text{3} \forall \frac{7}{2} \text{5}
Tin-plates, 10x14, 1C. \$\forall \text{box} \text{3} \forall \frac{7}{2} \text{5}
Tin-plates, 10x14, 1C. \$\forall \text{box} \text{3} \forall \frac{7}{2} \text{5}
Tin-plates, 10x14, 1C. \$\forall \text{box} \text{3} \forall \frac{7}{2} \text{5}
Tin-plates, 10x28, IC. \$\text{roofing} \text{3} \forall \frac{1}{2} \text{5}
Tin-plates, 10x28, IC. \$\text{roofing} \text{1} \frac{1}{2} \text{2}
\$20 Solder. \$\forall \text{0} \text{2} \text{1} \text{2}
\$\forall \text{5}
\$\forall \text{2} \text{1} \text{2} \text{2}
\$\forall \text{5}
\$\forall \text{2} \text{1} \text{2} \text{2}
\$\forall \text{5}
\$\forall \text{2} \text{1} \text{2} \text{2}
\$\forall \text{5}
\$\forall \text{6} \text{1} \text{2} \text{2}
\$\forall \text{5}
\$\forall \text{5} \text{1} \text{2} \text{2}
\$\forall \text{5} Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz Planished, cut to size... Sheetzine, # b ... Sheet-iron, No. 24. Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26.

Neatsfoot oil, extra. 49

Neatsfoot oil, No. 1. 49

Bank oil. 38

Straits. 40

Turpentine. 52

Miners oil 52

Gasoline, deodorized, 63 gravity. 52

Gasoline, 87 degrees. 11

Gasoline, 87 degrees. 12

Gasoline, 87 degrees. 11

Gasoline, 87 degrees. 11

Gasoline, 87 degrees. 11

Gasoline, 87 degrees. 12

POTATOES—Good Early Rose were quoted at 40050c per bu. The inquiry was fair. Sweet potatoes were 2. 5003.50 per brl.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were, steady under a fair local inquiry. Chickens were quoted at \$2.25

G3.25, ducks at \$2.50 per doz. and turkeys at 96

10c per lb. Prairie grouse were scarce and firm at \$4.50 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy again advanced 12½ 015c per bu, under an active competition among buyers. The receipts were larger, and the market was called rather tame at the close, a few lots being left over. Prices ranged from \$2.1562.2.22%, prime closings at \$2.20. Clover was in fair request and stronger, partly in sympathy with timothy, sales of new being reported at \$4.37½ 44.2, and of oid at \$4.2064.25. Flar was active at \$1.26 for pure. \$1.20 for 5 per cent seed, and \$1.0001.17% for poor.

SALT—Was active and steady: 1.40

Ground solar 1.25

Ordinary coarse salt, \$brl. 1.40

Ground solar 1.20

Dairy, \$brl, with bags. 2.3002.90

Ashton and Eureka dairy, \$B sack. 2.7502.80

WHISKY—Was ingood demand at the recent decline. Sales were reported of 500 brls on the basis of \$1.05 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was in fair demand and steady. Choice to boools are scarce and firmer, and dealers offer 34c for good medium fleeces. Harding, Martin & Co. of Boston. report a steady demand for wool and a firm market. The transactions for sixteen weeks in the Boston markets foot up 35.625,000

Bus, azainet 22.726,900 lbs during the same time in i878. Quotations:

Washed fleece, medium. 34036

Washed fleece, mediu

LIVE STOCK. | CHICAGO. | CHICAGO. | Receipts - Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. | Monday. | 4,836 | 5,120 | 1,421 | Turesday | 3,674 | 17,688 | 1,278 | Wednesday | 7,898 | 17,539 | 1,432 | Tursday | 6,500 | 16,200 | 1,900 | Total | 22,908 | 56,538 | 6,051 | 56,538 | 58me time last week. | 21,304 | 43,882 | 2,930 | 88ipments - Nonday. | 1,465 | 2,469 | 882 | Nonday. | 1,465 | 2,469 | 882 | Turesday | 600 | 4,816 | 5498 | 7,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1, Total 5, 428 13, 589

filled up—and trading was excessively slow, with prices barely sustained. The range of sales was \$1.50.65.05, thouga most of the day's work woode at \$2.2563.00 for poor to good stockes, native butchers staff. Western and Texas cattle, and at \$3.2564.50 for common to choice shipping states. and at \$3.2564.50 for common to choice shipping steers. An important sale was 468 head of Indian Territory cattle at \$2.00. The drove averaged only 655 hs. and was about as "ornery" a lot of scalawags as were ever gotten together. The freight, feed bills, and commissions just about absorbed the proceeds. During the day a good many cattle changed hands, but enough common grades to meet the procedule demand for the remaining two days of the week remained in the yards at the close.

Av. Pr.ce. No. Av. Pitis.

Av. Pr.ce. No. Av. Pitis.

1, 508 \$5.05 18 collection of the collection of

El feeders1, 003 3.00

HOGS—Trade was active, with prices stronger all around, and 5c higher for oscon and choice heavy shipping grades. Shippers and nacken both bought freely, and by midday nearly the entire supply had crossed the scales. Common to prime bacon grades sold at \$3.50@3.70; ordinary 4; choice shippers at \$3.40@3.70; and poor to prime heavy packing lots at \$3.20@3.50. Heavy packing logs were steady and firm at about Wednesday's figures. The market closed quiet. All saise are made subject ato a shrinkage of 40 lbs for pigy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

SHEEP- There was a fair demand this kind of stock, and the market,

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 270; market quiet and unchanged, with a part of the offerings at yesterday's figures, and part held over; 2 cars of Texas steems at 7c per B: 1 car fit Texas oxen, 8\(\frac{1}{4}\)c; 1 car light Colorade estite, 8\(\frac{1}{4}\)c; and common to fair Missouri steems, 1.050 bs to 1, 200 bs, at 8\(\pi\)9\(\frac{1}{4}\)c; shipments, 720 quarters of beef.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 561; dull; demand light; rough Indians and Michigan steers, \$3.00@4.10: few good do, \$4.70@4.50.

SHEEF RND LAMES—Receipts, 1.500; firme; oring to light supply; demand light; quotations up \$4c on last week's; fair lots, \$3.69%40.00.

Hoos—Receipts, 3.795; moderately active, quoted Yorkers fair: Michigans to good corn-fed, \$3.60%3.80; choice do, \$3.90@3.95; good medium heavy, \$3.90@4.00; heavy ends, \$3.250.

3.80; coarse rough, \$1.75@3.00.

EAST LIBERTY. Sept. 11.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 680 head through and 08 local; total for three days, 1,411 through and 2,057 local. The only business done to day was 17 head sold for New York market. The balance, 12 loads, were shipped on for want of buyers. No quotations.

Hoos—Receipts to-day, 2, 995 head; total for three days. 8,085; grassers, \$3,40@3.0; Yorkers, \$3,70@3.80; Philadelphias, \$3,85@3.95.

SHEEF—Receipts to-day, 1,100 bead; total for three days. 4,700; selling at \$3.00@4.25 for common to extra.

ST. LOUIS.

St. LOUIS.

Mo., Sept. 11.—CATTLE—Steady and BAST LIBERTY.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 11.—Cattle—Steady and unchanged; good to choice heavy shipping steers, \$4.85\(\phi_0.00\); do light, \$4.30\(\phi_0.4\), 70; grass Texans, \$2.35\(\phi_0.3\), 30; Indians, \$2.50\(\phi_0.3\), 40; receipts, 1. 92. 508.3.30; Indians, \$2.003.40; receipts 1, 900; snipments, 900.
H008—Steady, with good demand; mixed pack102. \$3.156.3.45; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.30
(3.45; butchers' to extra, \$3.45.3.75; receipts, 2, 700; shipments, 800.
SHEEP—Steady and unchanged; receipts, 1,000; shipments, 500.

KANSAS CITT.

KANSAS CITT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY. Sept. 11.—Che. Price Current reports the cattle receipts the past week & 7,956 head; shipments, 8,856; fair demand; native shippers, \$3,25@4.40; native stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.25; native cows, \$2.00@2.80; Colorados. \$2.35@3.00; Texas, \$2.25@2.75.

Hoss—Receipts the past week, 2,364 head; shipments, 1,077; steady; light shipping, \$3.25@3.35; mixed packing, \$3.20@3.35.

CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI. O.. Sept. 11.—Hoes—Steady; common. \$2.50/\$2.50; light, \$3.40@3.80; packing. \$3.45@3.75; receipts. 1,562; shipments, 485.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—Hoss—Firm at \$2.80 (23.60; receipts, 1,300; shipments, 200.

LUMBER. The carpo market was moderately active. The offerings were about as large as on the preceding day, and buyers took about eight loads. Prices were quoted unchanged, though short piece stuff, especially Norway, was rather slow. Some of the dealers were kept from the market, owing to the fact that their decreases.

especially Norway, was rather slow. Some of the dealers were kept from the market, owing to the fact that their docks were full of stuff. There was a little more inquiry from the country for cargos. Lath and shingles were quoted firm at the late advance. Following is the price-list:

Good strips and boards. \$12.00 @14.50 Medium inch. \$10.50 @11.50 Common inch. \$9.00 @10.00 Piece-stuff. \$8.25 @8.50 Eath \$1.30 @1.40 Shingles \$2.5 G @2.35 Sales: Cargo Carrier, from Manistee, 200,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.50; eath L. Pratt, from Ludingtom, 200,000 ft strips and boards at \$12.37%; scut Arab, from Manistee, 1.500,000 Sar A satingles at \$2.30; schr Ketchum, from Ludingtom, 119,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.50; cargo schr Wilson, from Maistee, 1.500,000 Sar A satingles at \$2.30; schr Ketchum, from Ludingtom, 119,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.50; cargo schr Wilson, from Maite Lake, 140,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.50; cargo schr Wilson, from Maite Lake, 140,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.00; cargo schr Wilson, from Maite Lake, 140,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.00; cargo schr Wilson, from Maite Lake, 140,000 ft pieces and downering market. Quotations:

Third clear, 1@22 inch, rough. \$30.00 First and clear dressed siding. 13,500,15,00 Flooring, second common, dressed.

Box boards, 14 in, and upwards. 28,002,31,00 R \$100 ft; pieces stuff at \$8.00 ft; pieces schrong ft; pieces s

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Liverpool, Sept. 11—11:30 a.m.—Flour-No.

1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 9d; No. 2, 8s 3d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; Ns. 2, 9s 5d. Corn—Old. No. 1, 4s 101

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 31s 3d.

Liverpool, Sept. 11—Evening.—Corron—Market dail at 6 13-1666 15-16d; sales, 6,000 balss?

cleat, 27s; short do, 38s; sassa—Birm; American, 38s; sassa—Birm; American, 38s; sassa—Birm; American, 38s; sassa—Bon, Sept. 11.—Parnousanon, Sept. 11.—Parnousa Board of Trade:
LIVERPOST, Sept. 11-11:30
GIIs 6d. Wheat-Winter, 8
83 3668 9d; white, 8s 6469
10s Old corn, 4s 10d. Por Tis 3d.

Liverroot. Sept. 11-1 p
Wheat Good market; advance
quantity; red winter, 9s 1d; N
No. 3 do. 8s 2d. Corn slow at coast-Wheat in fair demand. Country markets quiet. Pe 47s 6d. Lard, 31s 3d. Bacon 27s; abort clear, 37s 2d.
Lorrow, Sept. 11.—Live in
Corn quieter. Cargoes off
market seems to be improving,
tinental demand; fair average.
Cargoes on passage—Wheat my
fair average American mixed on

by sail, 23s 6d.

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—Granite brisk, at decidedly higher as affected by speculative influences having been of firms changes. No. 2 red was the ing at an advance of about le production about le company and the changes. receding about %c, again bar ruling heavy through the aft more steadily at a elight reco and sensitive market. Spr per bu and offered with res per bu and offered with York, No. 2 Chicago, ported mainly within her delivery at 65@65%c. about %c per bu on freer offe active demand, closing hea quoted at 34c. erate request for prop prices; for forward deli wer; cut meats slow prices; long clear at \$8.05. ately sought for early delive sales of 820 tes at \$6.15; closi TALLOW-In fair request; 54@5%c. GROCERIES—Sugars—R 63, 66 13-16c, for fair WHISEY-50 bris at \$

um; charters at ab market, comparatively limit corn values, especially in w manipulation, working ag-6%66%d.

To the Wester
Naw York. Sept.
12%c; futures quiet;
tober, 10.93c; Novemb.
41c; January, 10.48c; F.
10.68c; April, 10.78c.
FLOUR—in fair demand; resuperfine State and Western,
mon to good extra, 4.3004
4.5006.25; white wheat extra Ohio, \$4.25@5.75. St. Minnesota batent proce
UBAIN - Wheat irregreeipis, \$67,000 bn:
grades 90c@\$1.04; No.
No. 2 spring. \$1.04@@1.
94c@1.12; No. 3 do.
\$1.12'a@1.13; No. 1 d
do. \$1.11; ungraded an
amoer, \$1.12'a@1.12's; No.
@1.13; mixed winter, \$1.1
white, \$1.12@1.13's; No. 2 red
196,000 bu), at \$1.12'a@1.13'
2 Western, \$51'a@5.3'(c. Cor
shade higher; receipts, 100.

GROCERIES—Coffee firmer.
15%c; job lots, 12@16%c. Sair to good refining, 62% firmer. Ricc steady, with faperson.
Fig. 10 for refining, 62% firmer. Ricc steady, with faperson.
Firm and unchanger.
Tunpantine—Firm at 26%c.
Russ—Higher; Western, 18
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet bu
69. 25; latter choice. Beef meats firm and unchanged.
ILEMNA 98. 15.
BUTTER—Quiet but firm; W.
CHERSE—Quiet but steady; WHISKY—Market dull; \$1.0

BALTIMO
BALTIMORE, Sept. 11. -FLO
out quotable change.
GRAIN-Wheat-Western b

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11
frm; superfind, \$3.25@3.
4.25@4.75; high grades, \$
Gmain—Corn steady; 500
635c.

CORN-MEAL Duli and low HAY-Scarce and firm; ord prime, \$18.00@20.00; choic PROVISIONS-POR firm; steady; tierce, 36.50@8.62
Balk meats—Demand fair a
ders, loose, \$3.75; packed,
quiet but firm; aboulder
\$5.50; clear, \$5.87%. Har
let cull; canvased, 9@10%
WHSKY—Market dull; W
61.10.
GROUPER GROCERTES—Sugar unchar active and prices have ad cridinary to prime, 112/6015/ follower—Nothing doing, a Rick—Quiet: 5%/6074c.
BRAN—Quiet: 57/4c.
MONETARY—Sight exchanges premium; sterling ex \$83.

PHILADELPHIA. Pa. Sep
dull: Minnesota extra fam
fair, \$5.25; good, \$5.40.
four unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat upward te
61.08; white Michigan.
elevator, \$1.10. Corn
\$7%c; high mixed, 47% 64
quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS-Pair demar
\$13.00. Mess pork, \$0.50
62.10e; pickled, 74.664
106.566. BUTTER Stronger; Co New York State and Brack 196170; Western Reser-red to choice, 96,12c. Equa-Firm; Western, Campa-Higher; Western, Campa-Higher; Western, Campa-Higher; Western, Personaur, Strong; Co Wattar, Market dull; Recentra-Flour, 2,700 Recentra-Flour, 2,700 Recentra-Flour, 2,800 bz; Cotta, 2,800 bz; Cotta, 2,800 bz; Cotta, 2,500 bz; Co

nt of a quotable advance, and low-grade natives the local trade being pretty well was excessively alow, with . The range of sales was ost of the day's work was a poor to good stockers, western and Texas cattle, common to choice shipping

SALES.

active, with prices stronger higher for bacon and choice. Shippers and packers both by midday nearly the entire escales. Common to prime t \$3.50@3.70; and poor to prime t \$3.20@3.50. Heavy packnown from a tabout Wednesday's

Av., 300 310 324 296 326 320 311 330 312 279 320 330 331 345 383 262 219 260 159 289 Price \$3,45
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is a fair demand yester and the market, though stoady at previous quo ocal trade were free basis of \$2.50@4.25] tra grades.

W YORK. 11. - CATTLE—Receipts, 270; changed, with a part of the ye figures, and part held over; teers at 70 per b: 1 car fat teers at 70 per b: 1 car fat car light Colorado cattle 80: 100 he for poor to prime live eavy State hoge at \$4.00@4.12 BUFFALO.

RUFFALO.

11.—CATTLE—Receipts, 561; rough Indiana and Michigan; few good do, \$4.70,44.80.

Receipts, 1.500; firmer, owdemand light; quotations upfair lots, \$3.624,40.00.

3.785; moderately active, r. Michigans to good corn-fed, ed. \$3,90,63.95; good me-164.00; heavy ends, \$3.256, \$1.75,63.00.

, \$1. 75@3.00.

AST LIBERTY.

Appl. 11. —CATTLE—Receipts toagh and 68 local; total for three
a and 2,037 local. The only
ay was 17 head sold for New
balance, 12 loads, were shipped
rs. No quotations.
to-day, 2,895 head; total for
grassers, \$3.40@3.60; YorkPhiludelphias, \$3.85@3.95.
to-day, 1,100 bead; total for
selling at \$8.00@4.25 for com-

Sept. 11.—Cattle—Steady and choice heavy shipping steers, ht. \$4.30@4.70; grass Texans, ans. \$2.50@3.40; receipts, 1,ams, \$2.50@3,40; receipts, 1,-90, ith good demand; mixed pack-Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.30 to extra, \$3.45@3,75; receipts, \$00, and unchanged; receipts, 1,000;

Apach to The Tribuna.

pt.11.—Cattle—The Price Curcattle recepts the past week at ents, 6,856; fair demantl; nar. 25.94.40; native stockers and 25; native cows, 32,000.2.80; 33.00; Texas, \$2,25@2.75.

Inc. past week, 2, 304 head; ship-dy; light shipping, \$3,25@3.35;

CINCINNATI.
Sept. 11.—Hoss—Steady; comtight, \$3.40@3.60; packing, chers', \$3.65@3.75; receipts,

indianapolis. ept. 11.—Hoss—Firm at \$2.80 1,300; shipments, 200. LUMBER.

at was moderately active. The ut as large as on the preceding took about eight loads. Prices anged, though short piece stuff., was rather slow. Some of the from the market, owing to the as were full of any of the same of t ks were full of stuff. There was lty from the country for cargoes. were quoted firm at the late ad-

1.30 @ 1.30
arrier, from Manistee, 200,006
50; schr L. Fratt, from Ludingrips and boards at \$12.37*2; scnr
istee, 1,500,000 Star A stingles
tchum, from Ludington, 119,000
5,50; cargo schr Wilson, from
000 ft strips and boards at \$13.00.
a activity in demand continues,
a strong and advancing market.

inch, rough \$ 30.00 essed siding ... 13,502,15.00 [16,00] outling ... 13,502,15.00 [24,00] ... and upwards ... 28,006,32.00 006,12 in ... 21,006,23.00 006,12 in ... 17,006,20.00 10,502,12.00 10,502,12.00 10,002,12.00 10,002,11.00

TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. pt. 11-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-NO. 2. 9s 6d. -Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 9s; 8s 9d; No. 2, 8s 3d; white, No. 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, d. No. 1, 4s 101 ork, 47s 6d. Lard, 31s 8d.

nation and export, 2,000; American, 4,600. PROVISIONS—Lard, American, 31s 3d. Bacon, one clear, 27s; short do, 33s MEESE-Firm; American, 35s

REFERENCE 11. -PETROLEUE-17%'. ix-Common, 4s 3d. pard of Traus. Lavarcosi. Sept. 11—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 6d Blis 6d. Wheat—Winter, 9s@9s 2d; spring, s 3866s 9d; white, 8s 6d@9s 6d; clab, 9s 5d@ to 3808 9d; white, 8s 6d@9s 8d; club, 9s 5d@ 10s. Old corn, 4s 10d. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard,

LITERPOOL. Sept. 11—1 p. m.—Flour, 12s.
Wheat—Good market; advance necessary to buy in
quantity; red winter, 9s 1d; No. 2 spring, 8s 10d;
Na. 8 do, 8s 2d. Corn slow at 4s 9\(\)id. Cargoes off
out-Wheat in fair demand. Corn rather dull.
Country markets quiet. Pork—Western P. M.,
Sta 3d. Reconstructions of the contraction of the contrac 47s 8d. Lard, 31s 3d. Bacon firmer; long clear, abort clear, 27s 3d.

LENDON, Sept. 11. -LIVERPOOL-Wheat strong Cargoes off coast-Wheat-The market seems to be improving, and there is a Con-tinental demand; fair average No. 2 spring, 42a 3d. Carpoes on passage—Wheat improving. Corn firm ; fair average American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 23s 6d.

NEW YORK.

freeigl Dispetch to The Tribune Net Tone, Sept. 11.—Grain—Winter wheat utte brisk, at decidedly higher but variable prices, as affected by speculative influences and reports of excitement and buoyancy at the West; cable adhaving been of firmness, but no marked changes. No. 2 red was the favorite at the open-ing at an advance of about 1c per bu, subsequently receding about ½c, again bardening a trifle, and raing heavy through the afternoon, but closing more steadily at a elight recovery on the feverish and sensitive market. Spring quoted up fully 1c per bu and offered with reserve; 56,000 bu New York, No. 2 Chicago, and Milwaukee spring re-ported mainly within a range of \$1.05@1.06. Corn active and advanced 16 % o per bu, closing truly at the improvement; mixed Western, 401400 474c. Rye in good request at hardening prices; 32,000 bn No. 2 Western for prompt and Septemher delivery at 65@65%c. Oats lower, generally about %c per bu on freer offerings and moderately active demand, closing heavily; No. 2 Chicago

isions Hog products fregular. Lard higher, and pork lower; trade slow; mess in moderate request for prompt delivery, and at easier prices; for forward delivery, mess inactive and 10c wer; cut meats slow of sule at unchange prices; long clear at \$8.05. Western lard moder ately sought for early delivery at firmer prices; sales of 820 tcs at \$6.15; closing at \$6.15. Tallow-In fair request; sales of 120,000 lbs at

54.05%c. Geograps—Sugars—Raw strong on a basis of 61 06 13-16c, for fair refining; refined, as last

WHERY-50 bris at \$1.06; market very juiet. Parients—Somewhat freer movement in petro-lem; charters at about previous figures. The gain trade requirements, as developed in the local market, comparatively limited, rise in wheat and corn values, especially in wheat under specul manipulation, working against activity. For Liv-erpool, engagements by steam, 48,000 bu wheat at

erood engagements by steam, 48,000 bu wheat at 64,664d.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York. Sept. 10.—Corron—Quiet; 12%@ 12%c; futures quiet; September, 12.22c; October, 10.93c; November, 10.48c; Pecember, 10.41c; January, 10.48c; February, 10.58c; March, 10.98c; April, 10.78c.

Flour—in fair demand; receipts, 14,000 bris: superfine State and Western, \$3.80@4.20; common to good extra. \$4.30@4.50; good to choice, \$4.50@6.25; white wheat extra. \$4.75@5.25; extra Ohio, \$4.25@5.75; 8t. Louis, \$4.50@6.25; Minnesota bateut process, \$6.00@7.60.

Ghairs—Wheat irregular and unsettled; receipts, 467,000 bu: rejected spring, 75c; unraded 90c@51.04; No. 3 spring, \$1.02@1.02%; No. 2 spring, \$1.04@0.1.05; ungraded winter red. 94c@1.12; No. 3 do. \$1.09%[0.1.10; No. 2 do. \$1.12%[0.1.13; nitred winter, \$1.104.11; No. 2 amber, \$1.124@1.13; No. 1 do. \$1.13%; is assemer No. 2 do. \$1.11; ungraded amber, \$1.00@1.11; No. 2 amber, \$1.124.13; is mixed winter, \$1.110.1.12; ungraded white, \$1.12@1.13; is mixed winter, \$1.110.1.12; ungraded white, \$1.12@1.13; is mixed winter, \$1.110.1.12; ungraded white, \$1.12@1.13; is nixed winter, \$1.100.000 bu; ungraded, \$2.000 bu, at \$1.12%[0.1.13]; No. 2 red, September (sales 10.000 bu), at \$1.12%[0.1.13]; victober (sales 526,000 bu), at \$1.12%[0.1.13]; victober (sales 526,000 bu), at \$1.12%[0.1.13]; victober (sales 526,000 bu), at \$1.12%[0.1.13]; victober (sales 54c; vellow Western, \$7.467%[c; No. 2 white, \$7.7657%[c; No. 2 september, \$4.74c bid, \$4.7%[c] saked; October, \$4.7%

15%c; job lots, 12@16%c. Sngar quiet but firmer; lair to good refining, 64%6 15-16c. Molasses, irmer. Rice steady, with fair demand. Parsougus.—Dull and unchanged.
Tallow—Steady at 54%65%c.
Rash:—Firm and unchanged.
Turrewring.—Firm at 26%c.
Beas—Higher; Western, 14@16%c.
Provisions—Fork quiet but firm; mess, \$8.85 69.25; Intter choice. Beef quiet but steady. Cut mests firm and unchanged. Lard stronger; prime grein, \$6.15.
Bouten.—Quiet but firm; Western, 7@21c.
Chress—Quiet but steady; Western, 4@7%c.
Whisky—Market dull; \$1.06.

BALTIMORE.

Battimone, Sept. 11.—Flour—Very firm, with-esi quotable change. Garn—Wheat-Western higher, active, and ex-Gain-Wheat-Western bigher, active, and excited; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, \$1.13; September, \$1.13(1.13%; October, \$1.12%@1.12%. Corn-Western firm; Western mixed, spot and September, \$4.248%c; October, 47%@47%c; November, \$4.248%c; December, 48.248%c; Steamer, no bid. Oats higher and steady; Southern, 33@35c; Western white, 33@35c; do mixed, 30@32c; Pennsylvania, 33@35c. Rye quiet at 60@32c. Har-Firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania, 133.00@14.00 per ton. Provisions—Firm and without change. Butter-Firm; prime to choice Western, packed, 12014c.

Boss-Wesk at 14c. Parisolaum-Unchanged.
Coppus-Strong; Rio cargoes, old, 11%@14%c; est. 12@15c.

Whish: Talled and the composition of the computation of the comput

hresters-Flour, 3,020 brls; wheat, 152,600 br; corn, 32,300 bu; cars, 6,400 bu; rye, 1,300 bu.
Surveyrs — Wheat, 321,600 bu; corn, 1,346 Sains-Whest, 714, 700 bu; corn, 20, 400 bu. NEW ORLEANS.

New ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—FLOUR—Quiet but frm; superfine, \$3.25@3.50; XX, \$4.00; XXX, \$4.25@4.75; high grades, \$5.00@5.25. GRAIN-Corn steady; 50@52c. Oats quiet; 33

Corners Survey and farm; ordinary, \$15.00@16.00; prins, \$18.00@20.00; choice, \$22.00.

Provisions—Pork firm: \$9.25@9.37½. Lard flead; tierce, \$6.50@8.62½; keg. \$7.25@7.50.

Balk meats—Demand fair and market firm; shoulders, loose, \$3.75; packed, \$3.87½@4.00. Bacon guist but firm; shoulders, \$4.25; clear rib, \$5.50; clear, \$5.87½. Hams—Sugar-cured, market dull; canvased, \$9.10½c, as in size.

Warszt—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05

Gaochers Sugar unchanged. Coffee Demand

Cancernes—Sugar unchanged. Coffee—Demand cities and prices have advanced: Rio cargoes. Minary to prime, 11 % (215½c; jobbing, 12@16½c. cases—Nothing doing, and nominal. Mana—Quiet: 5% (27½c. MANA—Quiet: 57½c. MONTANY—Sight exchange on New York, ½ per star —Quiet: 57½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Panadelphia, Pa., Sept. 11.—Flour-Market all; Minnesota axira family, new, \$4.75; old do, siz, \$5.25; good, \$5.40; choice, \$5.50. Rye four mehanged.

Grain-Wheat upward tendency; rejected, \$1.05 al.08; white Michigan, \$1.10%; No. 2 red, cerater, \$1.10. Corn firm; low mixed, 47% areas, \$1.10. Corn firm; low mixed, 47% areas, and unchanged.

Provisions—Fair demand; prime mess beef.

October; 30%c November; 29%@30%c the year. Oats firm and slow; No. 2, 23%@23%c cash; 23%c September and November; 23%@23%c cash; 23%c September; 24%@47%c. Barley quiet and anchanged; No. 2 spring, 700.75c.

WHISKY—Stronger; \$1.03.
Phovisions—Pork dall; \$8.65. Lard firmer; \$5.70 bid. Bulk meats firmer; long clear, \$4.75; clear ribs. \$4.85; clear, \$5.00@55.50.

RECEITETS—Flour, 5.000 brls; wheat, 67,000 bit; corn, 7.000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 30,000 bit; corn, 50.000 bu; oats, 2,000 bit; rye, none; barley, 1,000 bit.

CINCINNATI CINCINNATI, Sept. 11 .- COTTON-Firm; 12c. FLOUR-Active and firm. GRAIN—Wheat moderately active and higher, at 92@96c: receipts, 17,000 bn; shipments, 1,000 bn. Corn quiet at 37@38c. Oats in fair demand

at 23@28c. Rye dull at 54@55c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall, 90c. PROVISIONS-Pork quiet at \$8.40@8.50. Lard Provisions—Pork quiet at \$8.40@8.50. Land steady with good demand; current make, \$5.65. Bulk meats steady. Shoulders dull at \$3.25; short clear in fair demand at \$4.75; short ribs, \$5.00. Bacon quiet at \$3.87½@4.00, \$5.30@5.37½. \$5.55@5.62½.

Willsky—Demand fair and prices higher; \$1.05. Burran—Steady and unchanged.
Linksked Oil—Steady and unchanged; 620.

MILWAUKEE.

Bectal Dispatch to The Tribune.

Minwatter, Sept. 11.—An active speculative demand has suring up for wheat. Dealings are principally in November. One broker made purchases of 350,000 bushels, at the morning and noon boards, on a limit of 92% and 92% cents per bushel. The demand is caused by an impression that the yield of wheat this season has been greatly overestimated and the certainty of a heavy for-eign demand.

To the Western Associated Press.

Mitwauker, Sept. 11.—Ffour-Stronger and

GRAIN-Wheat strong; opened and advanced 4c. and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.01: No. 1 Milwaukee, 96c; No. 2 do, 93c; September, 93c; October, 93c; November, 93c; No. 3 do, 87c; No. 4, 94c; rejected, 75c. Corn firmer and quiet; No. 2, 33%c. Oats firm and higher and quiet; No. 2. 33%c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2, 23%c. Rye firm and %c higher; No. 1, blc. Barley firm: No. 2 spring, 67%c.
Phovisions—Quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet at \$8, 25 cash. Prime steam lard, \$5.70.
FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.
RECRIPTS—Flour, 3, 800 bris; wheat, 59,000 bn.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 117,000 bn.

BOSTON. BOSTON.

BOSTON. Mass. Sept. 11.—FLOUR—Steady; Western supers, \$3.50@4.00; common extras, \$4.25@4.50; Wisconsin extras, \$4.25@5.25; Minnesota extras, \$4.25@6.00; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, \$5.00@5.50; Illinois and Indians, \$5.00@6.75; St. Louis, \$5.25@6.00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extras. Minnesota patent process, wheata, \$6.00@8.00; wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, wheata, \$6.00@8.00; winter wheats. \$6.00@7.00.

GRAIN-Corn in good demand: inixed and yellow, 52@536. Oats steady; No. 2 mixed, 33@34%c. Rye nominally unchanged.

RECKIPTS-Flour, 14,000 brls; corn, 21,000 bu; wheat, 13,000 ba.

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Sept. 11. - GRAIN-Wheat-Light milling demand and firm; sales 11,000 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at \$1.00%@1.00%; amber winter on track. Corn dull and steady; sales 2,000 bu No. 2 mixed Western at 40%c. Oats quiet; sales 2 cars No. Western at 271/2c on track. Rye neglected. CANAL FREIGHTS-Firm; 71/2c for wheat; 61/2c for corn: 4½ for oata,
RECEIPTS Flour. 3, 820 brls; corn. 41, 957 bu.
SHPWENTS By railroad, 43, 090 bu wheat, 5, 900
bu corn; by canal, 226, 707 bu wheat, 22, 975 bu

TOLEDO. Tolepo, O., Sept. 11.-GRAIN-Wheat opened TOLEDO, O., Sept. 11.—Grain—Wheat opened higher, closing steady; No. 3 white Wabash, \$1.00: No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.00½; No. 2 do, 96c; amber Michigan, spot, October, \$1.00; No. 2 red winter, spot, September, \$1.00; October, \$1.00½; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, \$1.00; No. 3 do, 98c; rejected Wabash, 91½c; Western amber, \$1.00; No. 2 amber, Illinois, \$1.02½. Corn weak; high mixed, 37½c; No. 2 spot, 36½c; October held at 37c; rejected, 36½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 24c. RECHIPTS—Wheat, 141.000 bu; corn, 12.000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 225, 000 bu; corn, 18, 000 bu.

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 11 .- Corron - Nominal. FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN-Wheat firm; red and amber, 97c. Corn-Market dull; white, 44c; mixed, 38c. Oats-Market dull; white, 26%c; mixed, 25c. Rye higher;

HAY-Nominal. Provisions-Pork nominal Lard firm : choice leaf, tierce, 7½c; do keg, 8½c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, \$4.95@5.00; clear, 5½c. Bacon firm: shoulders, 3½c; clear rib, \$5.40 @5.50 Hams-Sugar-cured, 11c. Whisky-Higher; \$1.05.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 11.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports wheat receipts the past week at 185,900 bu; shipments, 159,316 bu; higher; No. 2, cash, 86%c; September, 86%c; No. 3, cash, 85%c; September, 85%c. Corn-Receipts the past week, 12, 562 bu; shipments, 8, 594 bu; firm; No. 2, cash, 27%c; September, 27%c.

DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 11. -FLOUR-Quiet. GRAIN-Wheat stronger; extra \$1.03\(\frac{1}{2}\) asked; No. 1 white, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\) bid; September, \$1.00\(\frac{1}{2}\); October, \$1.00%; November, \$1.00%; milling, No. 1, nominal.
RECEIPTS-Wheat, 52,000 bu.
SEIPMENTS-Wheat, 50,000 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 11.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 95% @98c. Corn steady; 33%c. Oats Phovisions—Shoulders, \$3.20; clear rib, \$4.75. Lard, \$5.70. Hams, 5%@7%c.

OSWEGO. Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 11 —Grain—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Micrigan held at \$1.10; No. 2 Milwankee spring, \$1.04. Corn steady; white West-ern, 45c.

PRORIA; Sept. 11.—Highwines—Unchanged and firm at \$1.08%.

DRY GOODS.

New York, Sept. 11.—The jobbing trade continues active, and business is fair with commission houses. Cotton goods in moderate demand at first hands, and generally steady; leading makes of fancy and side band prints in fair request and firm. Dress goods and ginghams doing well. firm. Dress goods and ginghams doing well. Men's wear woolens in better demand. The Bul-letin saye: "Large quantities of dress silks will be offered at auction next week."

PETROLEUM. OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 11.—PETROLEUN—Market opened dull, with 65%c bid; advanced to 68%c; declined and closed at 65%c; shipments, 51,000; averaging, 45,000; transactions, 63,000.

PRITEBURG, Pa., Sept. 11.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crade, 71%c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6%c for Philadelphis delivery.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 11.—PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; Standard white, car-lots, 9%c. COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11.—Corron—Quiet; middling, 11½c; low middling, 11½c; net receipts, 185 bales; exports, Great Britain, 1,522; sales, 300; stock, 4,358.
St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 11.—Corron—Lower; middling, 11½c; low middling, 11¢; sales, 135 bales; receipts, 345; shipments, 455; stock, 2,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 11.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE-Firm at 24 kc.

Firm at 24½c.

State and Papal Quarrel About the Pantheon.

Rows, Ann. 26.—The Roman papers, Liberal and Clerical, are busily occupied in discussing the subject of the ownership of the Pantheon.

Rows, Ann. 26.—The Roman papers, Liberal and Clerical, are busily occupied in discussing the subject of the ownership of the Pantheon,—whether it vests, or should yest, in the Church of the State and Bradford County, Da., extras. Birrim: Western Reserve, extra, 13@15c; do to thoice, 96,12c.

Louis - Firm: Western Reserve, extra, 13@15c; do to thoice, 96,12c.

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Louis - Firm: Western areamary, 64@74c; lought, if not by direct inspiration from some authoritative quarter, that the building wherein the "great King" lies, where the wall in front of the spot is covered with an extraordinary number of wreaths hung upon it like votive of the spot is covered with an extraordinary number of wreaths hung upon it like votive of the spot is covered with an and possibly of extra 12,000 bm.

ST. LOUIS.

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Rows, Ang. 26.—The Roman papers, Liberal and Clerical, are busily occupied in discussing the subject of the ownership of the Pantheon, whether it vests, or should yest, in the Church of the State; and the manner in which the Subject is desired. The Diritle, evidently moved by the thought, if not by direct inspiration from some authoritative quarter, that the building wherein the "great King" lies, where the wall in front of the spot is cover, 2,800 but, 2,700 bris, wheat, 150,000 but, 2,700 bris, wheat, 160,000 but, 2,700 br

Verita catches the ball by republishing the Diritto's announcement with the remark that it had not the merit of common-sense, for the Pope could not ask for the restitution of what had not been taken from him. But the Voce, not content with simply stating the fact,—for the Pantheon is a minor basilica and the title of a Cardinal Descent content with simply stating the fact,—for the Pantheom's a minor basilica and the title of a Cardinal Deacon,—goes on to express a suspicion that the Government desired the exclusive right to the building; and, of course, the Divito takes advantage of this and insists that the right rests in the State, if only on artistic and archaeological grounds, the Pantheon being an ancient monument. In the meantime, the Opinione, remarking on the very obscure terms in which on the one side and the other the discussion has been commenced, says it would be glad to know how the case stands and the truth as to what has originated this new question, adding at the same time that, considering it treats of the place where the venerated remains of Victor Emmanuel lie, it may not be indiscreet in demanding that all uncertainty as to the position of the building as respects both the Government and the Holy See should be removed. To this the Division makes the sufficiently distinct reply that it trusts the Onlinions will understand the reserve it is obliged to maintain. As a matter of course, the other Liberal papers are following the lead given, the conclusion of each separate line of argument being that it is indispensable that the Pantheon should be considered part of the national patrimony.

MARINE NEWS.

THE TUGMEN'S TROUBLES THE TUCKER'S TROUBLES.

The proclamation of war was posted about public places yesterday, as antisipated in The Tribuxe, and the war correspondents were detailed to work it up. A whole sheet poster bore the declaration. At the head was a diamond, in the centr of it's pumpkin stabbed by a soup-ladle, the whole surrounded by the words "Trade-Mark" and "It is a pompkin and a soup-ladle." Then came the

or it a pumpkin stabbed by a soup-ladle, the whole surrounded by the words "Trade-Mark" and "It is a pumpkin and a soup-ladle." Then came the annexed, printed in big letters:

"The following is a list given to the Captains of tugs belonging to the Chicago Vessel-Owners' Towing Company. "Not to be taken outside when other tows can be had."

"The object of publishing this list is to let masters and owners of such vessels understand that they are secretly being discriminated against, and knowing these facts, they will probably let the Chicago Vessel-Owners' Towing Company understand that two can play at this little Black-Ball game.

"By request of Several masters and owners in the list: Resumption, Homer, Ford River, Ostrich, Helvettis, E. M. Portch, G. M. Case, Adriatic, George W. Westcottl Two Fannies, Dunnam's fleet, S. J. Holly, Dall's fleet Charles Wall, Grand Haven barges, Erastus Corning, George C. Sherman, Cisyton Belle, Tempest, J. Maria Scott, Bertie Calsins, Luisa McDonald, El Tempo, J. Catchpole, Elva, Thomas C. Sheldon, Sam Flint, Mariner, Exile, Charley Hibbard, North Cabe, R. B. King, E. Winslow, O. A. King," Of course the proclamation attracted great attention, and the next more was anxiously looked for, but northwithing was done in the shape of an off-set, though there were reports that the V. O. T. Company, as it is familiarly called, would test in the courts the right of a person or persons to put such a poster before the public. There was not any meeting between the blonde vessel-owner and the dark tugman, and no open hostilities were begun. The trouble is not one of rates: it is a question of discrimination or no discrimination, in which a vessel-owner has taken an active part, and the ropresentatives of about thirty tugs declare that the V. O. T. Company bas blackballed in the collapse of the latter and the prospering of the former. On the other hand, the officers of the V. O. T. Company selemnly aver that the old Chicago Towing Association in 1871, and which resulted in the cell being blackb of the V. O. T. Company as an emblem of its purpose. Vessels were lowed in without any discrimination on account of the patronage they extended, until about three years ago, when the encroachments of other lines and wild tags forced the Company to discriminate in favor of its regular natrons, or those masters and owners who gave it their round-trip towing, but no utter blackballing has been done by the concern, and vessels have been towed in—including nearly all those in the above list—just as the office lines do. But the opposition tagmen say the present course of the V. O. T. Company is not consistent, and statements are made pro and con by both sides, and some bad clood has been engendered and personal encounters threatened because of the matter. The opposing tagmen insist that the V. O. T. Company shall remove the black ball and the dagger from its boats, and the latter says it will not, for the reason that its boats are known by it,—it is a sort of a trade mark, so to speak.

A prominent fug and ressel-owner, who was a leading officer in the old Chicago Towing Association, has raised on his vessels fags bearing the blackball cut in two and a broken dagger, which is emblematic of the end of the blackball basiness and the friumph of the discrimination scheme, a course that has given the gentleman much satisfaction in view of the turn affairs

scheme, a course that has given the gentleman much satisfaction in view of the turn affairs have taken.

Whether or not a competitive warfare will grow out of the trouble is a matter that time will determine. Both sides swear by all that is good and true that they are in the right, and there is a grave question of veracity between them.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns. MILWAUKER, Sept. 11.—The arrival of the opposition tug, H. N. Martin, is likely to prove more beneficial to masters and owners of vessels than to the tug companies. Heretofore it has been the practice to lie in wait at the harbor piers until vessels had sailed to within two miles of the entrance before running out to them, night service was performed by only one tug, and the day-boats seldom made a start before 5 o'clock in the morning. Now three or four of the regular liners carry cooks, and go out upon the lake prepared to remain twenty-four hours rather than give the opposition tug an opportunity to get a tow. Regular boats, to the number of two or three, also reto the number of two or three, also remain in service during the early hours of the night, until all desiring their services have been accommodated. There is no longer any grumbling and growling because of delay in obtaining the services of a single tag on night duty. Then, again, the boats that lay up early get out long before daylight, and scount the water for a distance of five or ten miles in search of vessels inward bound. The change in the order of things is only another verification of the nearly worn-out adage that "Opposition is the hie of trade." Those-best pleased at the change in the order of things, of course, are vessel masters and owners. The extra expense involved makes the owners of the liners unhappy in the extreme, and they threaten dire vangeance upon all craft towed by the opposition tug. This feeling must wear out in time, however, as the Martin has come to stay, and may be joined by other boats in the near future, just to make the thing more binding. Rates are being out hourly, and a system of round-trip towing rates is likely to be inaugurated.

thing more binding. Rates are being out hourly, and a system of round-trip towing rates is likely to be inaugurated.

A dredge began work in the harbor this week, under direction of the Government Engineer. She is at present engaged in cutting away bars that have formed on either side of the regular channel at the inner end of the piers.

The weather upon the lake continues boisterous. Yesterday and last night a briak southeaster caused a heavy sea to run down the lake and break upon this shore, delaying upward-bound vessels and giving those downward bound a splendid run. No disasters have thus far been reported as the result of this latest elemental disturbance.

Repairs were completed yesterday upon the boiler of the steamship Amazon, and abe resumed her place upon the Grand Haven route this evening. It is altogether likely that the steamer Flora, which filled the gan while the Amazon was hauled off for repairs, will take the piace of the wrecked prop Jacob Bertschy on the Cleveland and Lake Huron route during the remainder of the season. Negotiations in that direction have been pending for several days.

The regular line steamers on this lake continue to enjoy as excellent passenger traffic, but the season is rapidly drawing to a close.

The scow sehr Piant sprung her mainmast near the cross-trees during her last trip across the lake, and will receive a new spar upon returning to this port.

Yesterday afternoon the scow Ida Boom was

The scow sehr Plant sprung her mainmast near the cross-trees during her last trip across the lake, and will receive a new spar upon returning to this port.

Yesterday afternoon the scow Ida Bloom was docked at Messre Wolf & Davidson's shipyard to repair a leak.

According to present appearances, lumber vessels having a carrying capacity of 200,000 feet and upward will do a better business than medium-sized grain-carriers. The name of one was mentioned to the Turkurux correspondent to day, which will have cleared \$2,000 upon her saie return this west with a lumber cargo from Manisters competition craits between spenie of the Manister competition exists between spenie of the Manister competition craits between spenie of the Manister competition craits between spenie of the Manister competition craits between spenie of the Manister competition of the Cargoes old hose no charters. The schrs Wells Burt and Moonlight take ion ore from Escansha to Clevel and at \$1.55 per ton; the schr Sam Cook, fron ore from Escansha to Toledo at \$1.00. Rates on lumber still tend unward. The latest charter reported is the schr Starke, from Manistee to Milssaukee, dock, at \$2.25 per 1,000 feet.

Arrived from below—Steam barge Clinton and consort, Clyde. Gleared for below—Schrs Henry Poiger, Red, White, and Bias, Wells Burt, Moonlight, and Sam Cook.

The schr Typo takes wheat to Buffalo at five cents; the barge Clyde, wheat on through rate to Montreal.

To-night the wind is blowing a gale from the South, and sheavy sea is running down the lake.

The scow Dan Hayes and the schr Mariner, lumber-laden for Racine, and the scow J. B. Prime, schrs J. F. Tracy and Mercury, and the steam barge will bound here.

Heavy weather still interferes with the wrecking operations on the schr Allegheny. The Levisalam was engaged in pulling yesterday, but failed to stir the stranded crait.

The barge deale still in the bree leaking, and will go into dry-dook for repairs.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

It was reported yesterday it as the grain raises were broken. and tha

on corn and 4%c on wheat to Buffalo. The demand was not neequate to the supply, and carriers got anxious toward the close of the day and cut the rates. Several vessels that were chartered had not arrived last evening. The engacements were as follows: To Buffalo—Schrs S. V. R. Watson, Handord, Trinidad, barge Wetmore, and pron Montana, wheat, at 5c. The Panama, Leadville, Brunette, and prop Badger State, corn, at 4%c, prop Commodore, rye, at 4%c, and corn through to Boston, at 16%c. To Kingston—Schr G. C. Piuney, wheat, at 8c, and M. Fillmore, corn, at 7%c. Schr Hoboken, corn, on private terms. To Sarms—Prop Oswegatchie, corn, through. The schrs Owasco and St. Lawrence load dax-seed for Buffalo. If the atternoon the inter-Ocean and Argonant for wheat to Buffalo, at 4%c, and the C. C. Barnes, H. C. Richards, Queen City, Alcona, Russell, and Saze for corn to Buffalo, at 4%c. The Weeks for wheat to Erie. Capacity, 285,000 bu wheat, 516,000 bu corn, 24,000 bu rye, and 40,000 bu flax-seed.

There is not any change to note in lumber freights, Vessels are in good demand.

THE BERTSCHY A TOTAL WRECK. The officers of the stmr Milton D. Ward reporthat all the upper works of the prop Bertschy, above that all the upper works of the prop Bertachy, above the main deck, have disappeared, except a small portion of the bulwarks aft and here and there as stanchion. The smoke-stack is gone, and so is the spar, the latter evidently broken off at the partners. Since going ashore the hull has been turned completely around, and now heads in an opposit direction. What remains of the hull did not, from where seen by the Ward, seem to be in a bad state. The machinery is all right, and so is the boiler.—Detroit Post and Tribuse. yesterday.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Sept. 11. — Passed up—Props Vanderbilt, Vienna and consort, Enterprise, with Jennie Kimbail, Missouriand barges; schre George Murray, Lake Forest, Pathfinder, J. N. Porter, Garrett Smith, George Sherman, C. G. Houghton, Stampede, Canton, Florida, Sweetheart, H. M. Moore, Quimby, Ferrett, Thomas Gunn.

Down—Prop Ontonagon; tug Gladistor with barges; J. H. Ratter; schr Myostis.

Tug Brocksway, with three schooners in tow, bound up, borke her lower strap, which made a wreck of her cylinder, near this city at noon today. She will be taken to Detroit.

Wind—South, brisk; weather cloudy. PORT HURON.

BUFFALO. Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 11.—Cleared—Props W. H. Baraum, J. R. Whiting, James Davidson, S. D. Caldwell, Starucca (mdse), Chicago: N. K. Fairbank, Duluth; schrs Erastus Corning (1,200 ton coal), Gallitan (650 tons bulk salt), Job Wesley, J. Co. King. E. M. Carrington, Corsican, L. Seaton (200 tons coal), Toledo; Jennie Matthews, Mystic Star (700 tons bulk sait), Milwaukes, Coal freights firm with an upward tendency. Charters—Gallitan, bulk sait to Milwaukee, 70c per ton; Mystic Star, 65c for bulk salt to Chicago; G. B. Sloan, coal to Chicago, 55c.

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

Bridgeront, Sept. 11.—Arrived—Josie, Seneca, 8.100 bu corn; Fearless, Morris, 5,600 bu cats; Brilliant, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Montauk, Lockport, 325 bris flour, 600 bris meal; Mapie Leaf, Romeo, 5,500 bu corn; Norway, Seneca, 6,000 bu corn; Orion, Marseilles, 6,000 bu corn.

Cleared—City of Henry, Henry, 77,087 ft lumber, 120,000 shingles; Iladore, Henry, 110,000 tumber; Monitor, Ottawa, 84,390 ft lumber, 175,-000 shingles; Gen. McClellan, Peru, 69,492 ft lumber.

CAPT. BUNDY HEARD FROM. Ontonagon Miner: The Gospel ship Glad Tidings came into port last Saturday evening, and on Sunday the Captain preached in the Presbyterian Church. In the evening he took up a collection to replenish his flour-barrel, which he assured his hearers, was getting low. We have no doubt a good, many among his hearers could have told the same story.

PORT COLBORNE. Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

Port Colborate, Ont., Sept. 11.—Lake Michigan report—Passed down—Steamer Sovereign,
Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; schr Maggie dcRae. Chicago to Kingston, wheat. Up-Nothing. Wind-Southeast, light.

NAVIGATION NOTES. CHICAGO.

Vessel movements were rather light yesterday. A large fleet was on Lake Erie Wednesday,

bound up.

The Pulaski has a new jibboom in place of that she lost at Lake street bridge the other day.

ELSEWHERE. The tug Gregory is at Buffalo doing harbor tow-

The schr Marion Dixon is ashore near Holland. The survey of the Ste. Marie's River is completed to the foot of Super Island.

Jesse H. Farwell has sold the barge Dolphin to P. Mason and H. A. Platt, of Saginaw, for \$1,200. It is reported that a Captain of one of the barces in tow of the steam barge N. Mills was drowned in Lake Eric Tuesday night. The Anchor Line steam-barge Prindiville on her last trip to Saginaw took fire, and about \$100 damage was done before it was extinguished.

Tuesday the revenue cutter Fessenden found the body of John Boyd, the unfortunate colored fireman of the steamer Alsska, floating in Lake Eriesbout half a mile below Bar Point, where the explosion took place.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending

at 10 o'clock last night: Prop Badger State, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Delaware, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, Iumber, Market.
Prop Livingstone, Peshtigo, towing, Rush street.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber, Stetson's.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street,
Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck, sundries, State
street.

Prop O. C. Williams, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.

Prop Skylark, Benton, sundries, State street.

Prop Mary Grob, South Haven, sundries, State street.

Prop Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.

Prop Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries, Adams street.

Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries, Adams street.

Prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, ore, North Branch Rolling, Mill.

Prop Snook, White Lake, lumber, Gas-House Slip.

Prop Oswegatchie, Cleveland, sundries, Wells street.

Prop C. Campbell, Ludington, lumber, Polk street.

Prop A. Laurs, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.

Prop Thompson, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold Slip.

Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries, Randolph street.

Stmr Grummond, Grand Haven, sundries, Rush street.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.

street. Stmr-Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street, stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush

Stimr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.

street.

Schr Liberty, Muskegon, wood, North Branch.
Schr Noquebay, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Advance, Peshtigo, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Mitty Grant, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Mitton Pike's Pier, ties, C., B. & Q.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Craftsman, Milwaukee, light, Rush street.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Conneaut, Ludington, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Eliza Day, Manistee, lumber, no order.
Schr Adriatic, Pentwater, lumber, Market.
Schr A. Jackson, Manistee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber, Kinzie street.
Schr Ann Maria, Ludington, lumber, Kinzie street.
Schr Ann Maria, Ludington, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr Lavinda, Hamiin, lumber, Rush street.
Schr H. C. Albrecht, Müskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Granada, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Schecess, Ahnapee, bark, Market.
Schr Fleetwing, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr H. A. Richmond, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.

street. CHARGES REDUCED.

Schr J. Catchpole, Muskegon, light.
Schr Belle Brown, Muskegon, light.
Schr Lugy J. Clark, Menominee, light.
Schr Lugy J. Clark, Menominee, light.
Schr Laftnier, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Mediator, Grand Haven, Hight.
Proo Tempest, White Lake, anadries,
Schr Charlotte Rabb, Manistee, light.
Schr Charlotte Rabb, Manistee, light.
Schr Charlotte Rabb, Musice, light.
Schr David A. Wells, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Parana, Buffalo, grain.
Schr H. T. Church, Sarma, grain.
Prop Granite State, Sarina, sundries.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop City of Fremont, Duluth, sundries.
Schr Cuba, Muskegon, light.
Prop Cawegatchie, Cleveland, sundries.

Prop Oswegatchie, Cleveland, sundries.

The Jewish Question in Roumanta.

BUCHARRST, Aug. 28.—Exciting times are expected here when the Constituants meets for the final settlement of the Jewish question in Roumania. It is not at all improbable that the present Ministry, or its successor if it falls, would be grateful for some such foreign pressure as that exerted upon the Khedire by Prince Bismarck to serve as an excuse to the Roumanian masses for the granting of clitzenship to the Jews of the Principality, and thereby to prevent the party in opposition making local political capital out of the enfranchisement to be used against the Ministry of the day. The natives of this country might comfort themselves with the experiences of Galicia. That province contains a Jewish population of 600,000 or 700,000, and 5,000,000 Christian inhabitants. The lands of the latter were heavily mortgaged in many cases to Jewish moneylenders, but when the Israelites were emancipated there were no very serious consequences resulting from the step, although it is, perhaps, true that the Galicians were less improvident and idle than the upper classes in Roumania, where a drop of perspiration shed by a boyar in honest labor would be a national curiosity. The Roumanian Government have recently completed a census of the Jewish population in the Principality. The results are withheld from the public, but I have ascertained that their number does not exceed 300,000 all told.

Mr. Lang is wrong in ascribing, in his letter

Wood-thraers ... 45 01

—or, in ail, 1,481 Roumanians to 3,380 Jewish mechatics in the Capital of Roumania.

The Romanul (Government organ), in a remarkable leading article, says: "In a few days the Chambers will meet, and we hoose that there may be a quorum which will prevent further delay. The Jewish question must be settled in some way. The undecided position we have so long occupied is well calculated to damage us in every direction. In the interior of the country public opinion is being exasperated, and the resulting excitement is, we freely admit, more the product of party strife and hatred than of any real apprehension of danger to the material interests of the country. These things have caused unfavorable opinions of us in other countries. A nation of several land, Rough and the resulting strictle statement is the country. These things have caused unfavorable opinions of us in other countries. A nation of several land, Rough and Chica-directions and the consideration of the country. These things have caused unfavorable opinions of us for the country. These land, Rough and the resulting us in other countries. A nation of several millions which cries out that it is in danger of being awamped by the enfranchisement of a few hundred Jews, who have already identified themselves with the interests of the country, does not take a very judicious method of convincing the outside world of its own greatness. The attempts to mystify our neighbors by Byzantine twistings and turnings, instead of open oppesition, are well calculated to impress Europe with an unfavorable opinion of us. Our political organizatious must be sifted to ascertain who have the patriotism to carry out the measure of the day and to separate them from those who seek partisan advantage by opposing the will of Europe." us in other countries. A nation of several

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Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and
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MRS. GARRETSON'S English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladles, No. 52 West 47th et., N. Y., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 25. The Musical Department a notable feature. Apply personally or by letter as above. Miss Ranney's Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New Jersey, will be re-opened on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1879.

M ME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (FOR-merly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's). Reglish. French. and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. No. 17 West Thirty-eighth-st., New York, will re-open Sept. 29. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING AT the Rensselser Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. The oldest engineering school in America. Next term begins Sept. 18. The Register for 1879 contains a list of the graduates for the past 53 years, with their positions; sloo, course of study, requirements, expenses, etc. Address WM. H. YOUNG, Treasurer. ROCHESTER, N. Y., 27 NORTH ST. PAUL-ST.—
Miss GRITTENDEN'S School ofters superior advantages to a select sumber of boarding pupils at moderate charge. Mesident teachers in French (native), clocution, music. drawing, and painting. Reopens Sept. 18. For circulars address the Principal.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE (founded 1857), 315 West Fifty-seventh-st. New York, for Young La-dies, will reopen Sept. 25, 1879. Send for circular. Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., and Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principals. GANNETT INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Boston, Mass. The 28th year will begin Wednesday, Oct. 1, 1879. For catalogue and circular apply to Rev. George Gannett, A. M., Prins., 69 Chester square, Boston, Mass. RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGH-KEEPSIE, N. Y., \$300. Good style, good work, good fare. Reopens Sept. 11, O'TIS BISBER, A. M., Principal. A school of the highest grade, with charges reduced to the lowest practical limit.

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The term opens Sept. 11. For catalogue or information, apply to

H. N. HASKELL,

Principal, \$150 A YEAR BOARD AND TUITION. BUR-Fine situation. S. J.

that their number does not exceed 300,000 all told.

Mr. Lang is wrong in ascribing, in his letter in your columns, the emancipation of the Jewish seris in Roumanis to Rassian influence. The emancipation was the act of Prince Couza, and took place in 1865; and Prince Couza, so far from being under Russian influence at the time, was hostile to that Power. Mr. Lang is also unjust to the Roumanian boyars in asserting that they were hostile to the emancipation of the peasants. Prince Couza could never have carried through such a measure in apposition to the boyar influence; on the contrary, so cordial was the co-operation that the edict for freeing the serfs and dividing lands among them was issued in April and fully carried into effect in October of the same year. When the Russians were here in 1838 they issued orders modifying certain penalties inflicted upon Jewish offenders against the laws, but in their partial interference, instead of emancipating the Jewish serfs, they practically recognized the legality of their serfdom by modifying certain clauses affecting their obligations to their masters. With the Jewish emancipation, which took place under Prince Couza thirty-seven years later, the Bussians had nothing to do.

Bucharser, Aug. 30.—The following figures.

nuder Prince Couza thirty-seven years later, the Hussians had nothing to do.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 29.—The following figures taken from the Fraternitatia, a Jewish paper published at Bucharest, will be interesting at the present time, as showing the diversity and proportion of trades followed by the laboring classes of the Roumanian Capital. These statistics will also confirm what I have previously written regarding the freedom of the Jews to pursue any trade they please:

Rouma-

Jews. 164 689 729 251 65 112 48 28 28 354 57 61

Broadway Isanz. New York: Metropolitan National Broadway Isanz. New York: Metropolitan National Bank. Chicles and Isang. Philadelphis. Privational Bank. Chicles and Isang. Chickness: Isang. Chickness: Isang. Philadelphis. Privational Bank. Chickness: Isang. Privational Bank. Chickness: Isang. Chickness: Isang. Privational Bank. Washington. D. C.; and the United States Assistant Treasuries at Philadelphis. Baltimore. Chickness: Isang. Privational Bank. Washington. D. C.; and the United States and St. Louis; which check or draft shall not be less than 5 per centum on the amount of supplies proposed to be furnished, and shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a contract, with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms of his bid; otherwise, to be returned to the bidder. Bids not accompanied by a certified check or draft. Will not be considered.

Bidders are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for, and in all cases where samples are required they must accompany the bid. No samples will be opened until after all the bids shall have been publicly read.

In executing contracts the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the amount specified in any call articles furnished under contract must be elivered at the places designated for their reception, strongly packed, and marked according to directions, for shipment without any charge for cases, balling, or sacks, and will be subject to franjection: and any articles that may in any respect fail to conform to the samples upon which the award was made will be rejected, and the contractor held to furnish others of the required quality within five days; or, failing in that, they will be purchased at his expense.

Bids for the articles herein cumerated will be rejected, and the contractor held to furnish others of the required quality within five days; or, failing in that, they will be purchased at his expense.

Bids for the articles herein cumerated will be rejected, and the cont

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 3 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.,
Scaled proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received until 12 o'clock noon Saturday, sept. 13, 1871, for farmishing the following supplies to the Subsistence Department, United States Army dedivered at such places in this city of the sept.

48, 600 pounds Bacon, Clear Sides, in new gunnies.
23, 600 pounds Bacon, Clear Sides, in thereas.
250 pounds Bacon, Clear Sides, gard packed in crates with rope handles, weighing gross not more than 250 pounds.

The Bacon to be Winter-cured, from medium-sized flogs, thoroughly cured and smoked and well dyied.
68, 600 pounds of Corn Meal, white, kim-dried, in barrels or double sacks.
3, 5000 pounds Spift Pess, in barrels or double sacks.
6, 600 pounds acks.
Barrels to be round-hooped and full head-lined, and double sacks to be inside twilled cotton and outside gunny, to contain 100 pounds net. Samples to be seen at this office.
16, 600 pounds Candles, stearic acid, sixes, full weights, in 40-16 boxes, strapped.
1, 6, 600 pounds and Peaches, "California," new crop, cases strapped.
2, 160 3-1b case Peaches, "California," new crop, cases strapped.
8, 600 pounds Backs in 10-16 backs in barrels of the barrels o PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUP-

2.160 3-lb cans Feaches, "California," new crop, case strapped.

8.642-lb cans Salmon, new pack, cases strapped.

8.602 lb cans Salmon, new pack, cases strapped.

8.602 pounds cut Loaf Sugar; 10, 200 pounds Granulated Sugar, and 3.000 pounds Powdered Sugar, in "Tominson's" patient half barrels.

Bids will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts, which are to be increred or decreased, as may be required at the time of opening. Actual tare at the time of delivery is required, and no charge for packages will be allowed.

Proposis will be received subject to the usual conditions, and must be accompanied by samples.

Blankproposals or further information will be furnished on application to this office.

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M. P. SMALL,

Major and C. S.

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700, 000 feet of B. M. Timber.
60, 000 lbs. Iron Drift Bohs.
18, 000 cubic yards Riprap Stone.
130 cords Brush.
Specifications and printed forms of proposal will be furnished on application.
WM. E. MERKILL.
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TREASUST DEPARTEENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1879.
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All, should UNE IT. It nots mildly, but surely, on the liver and bowels, removing all morbid scereions, and by its great I onle powers restoring the feeling of strength and vigor which is natural to every healthy porcess.

There is no one but what needs just such a remody to do away with the natural torpor of the system after possing through the winter.

One package makes six quarts of Hedicine, con-

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTE-

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Leave. | Arrive. St. Louis & Texas Fapress ... 8:30 am 6:45 p m

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Cairo & New Orleans Express 8:30 a m 6:45 p m

Springfield Express 8:30 a m 6:45 p m

Springfield Night supress 8:30 a m 6:45 p m

Feoria, Burlington & Keokuk 8:30 a m 6:45 p m

Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk 8:30 a m 6:45 p m

Dubaque & Sloux City Express 9:30 p m 6:30 a m

Dubaque & Sloux City Express 9:30 p m 6:30 a m

Tolono Passenger 9:30 p m 6:30 a m

Tolono Passenger 9:30 p m 6:30 a m eOn Saturday night runs to Tolono only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran, dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Leave. Arrive. Mail (via Main and Air Line)... 7700 a m 6 5:00 p m Day Express... 9:00 a m 7:00 p m Ralamazoo Accommodation. 4:00 p m 7:00 p m Atlantic Express (daily). 5:15-p m 6:00 a m Night Express... 4-0:10 p m 7:7:30 a

PITTEBURG, PL. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Leure. | Arrive. * 8:80 a m * 7:00 p m 5:15 p m 5 8:00 a m 9:10 p m 1 8:00 a m

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st. Ticket Offices, St Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand
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all robustician in the city who warrants ourse or no pay.

The Exodus Movement in the "Black Belt" of That State.

How the Black Majority Are Deprived of Their Political Rights by the White Minerity.

The Negroes Have Finally Lost All Hope of Escaping from "Democratic"

And Are Making Arrangements for a General Higration to Kansas or Some Other Northern State.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
MARION, Als., Sept. 8.—The exodus move ent, which has been quiet for several months, is now gradually assuming proportions through out the "Black Belt" which threaten to extend all over the central and southern portions of the State. The "Black Belt" is composed of the Counties of Barbour, Bullock, Lowndes, Montnery, Dallas, Perry, Wilcox, Greene, Hale, and Sumter. In these counties the colored population exceeds that of the whites, on an average, about four to one. The principal portion of the cotton-crop of Alabama is raised in these Black-Belt" counties, and, of course, the colored laborers are the producers. Here before the War were to be found

THE RICH AND HAUGHTY PLANTERS who numbered their slaves by the thousands; and here the bassed their lives in ease and luxury, and educated their children to regard the balance of mankind as mudsills and semi-barberous people. It was frequently the case the ilies intermarried for generations, and kept the property—the slaves and plantaions-from falling into the hands of stranger in those days the towns throughout this Black Beit " were full of rich young men, who daily congregated about the little stores and fram-shops, and denounced the people of the North, and boasted of their shility each to "eat up half-a-dozen Yankees before breakfast. Politics was a profession among the young men of leisure, who had nothing else to do but daily in regregate in the towns and hasten secession. At last, when the War came, they all regarded it as a frolic, and boasted of their prowess to such an extent that, had their threats been realized, the North would have been swept from the face of the earth in less than sixty days.

But few of the young men who were so anx us to tear down the Union, and who rushed into the War to uphold Secession, remain to

THE GREAT CHANGES which have taken place in this section since 1861. Then there were proud mansions within whose walls the wealthy slaveholders reveled in all the luxuries that riches could buy; and around them were the humble cablus of their mands of slaves, who were driven from orning till night in the corn and cotton fields hen these wealthy slave-owners had of servants to do their bidding; then the white men and women deemed it a disgrace to do the nal labor, and the poor whites were regarded with as much contempt as the lordly

slave-owner bestowed upon his slaves. The visit of your correspondent through this famous "Black Belt" of Alabama has vividly ought to mind the great changes that have taken place since the War began. It was very eldom then that any waste lands could be nd, as the wealthy slaveholders were every ear increasing their fields and extending the inion. It was to their interest to keep up dominion. It was to their interest to keep up their fences and to add to the productive capacity of their farms. Their own dwellings were kept bright and imposing, and the little cabins of their slaves were every year cleaned and freshened; and a stranger passing through this rich section of Alabama would be struck with the general air of neatness and thrift which everywhere met his eye. Of course, this

ALL THE WORK OF THE SLAVES,

who were never permitted to leave the premises of their owners, and consequently they were kept busy all the time in improving the possessions of their masters. In those days the colored people had no churches or schoolhouses. Indeed, it was a capital offense for any person to learn a negro how to read and write. There was no such thing as marriage among the slaves then. They were kept together just as the slaveholders kent their stock. If a negro man and a negro woman desired to live together as man and wife, they were permitted to do so; and, when they became tired of each other, they went separate ways, and hunted up other partwent separate ways, and hunted up other partners. Thus it was that mother and children, and husband and wife, became separated, and were sold hither and thither as their owners deemed most profitable to them; and consequently there were no family-ties among the poor negroes to gladden their hearts when freedom came, and te encourage them to remain in the State and commence building up

their own fortunes.

It is only since the War that the colored people have been subject to the same laws as govern the whites. The marriage-ceremony is now regarded by them with

SOMETHING AKIN TO SUPERSTITION: and it is very rare that there is any separation of man and wife among them. They look upon marriage as the most sacred of all contracts; and even the humblest invest the ceremony with a grandeur of the most impressive charac-

When the War ended, the colored people were When the War ended, the colored people were absolutely without anything with which to begin their new life. They did not own a foot of land or a house in all this rich "Black Beit," which their labor had made the garden-spot of the South. Most of the laborers, however, remained upon the farms of their former owners, or hired themselves to other planters in the community, and by degrees they accumulated money, until now many of the largest and most productive farms in this "Black Belt" belong to colored men. They have combined in companies of eight and ten, and rented these large plantations for several years; and, by hard large plantations for several years; and, by hard work and strict economy, they succeeded at last in being able to buy them. It was a hard matter, however, for the colored people to buy land. The whites at first

WOULD NOT SELL THEIR LANDS TO A NEGRO. Would not sell their Lands to a negro. Their pride was such that they preferred to go in rags and endure poverty rather than have their former slaves the owners of their once prosperous helds. The white man who would sell land to a negro was at first ostracised and frowned out of the community. But at length the rich fields began to be sold for taxes and under executions by the Sheriff, and the regroes were often the highest and best bidders. The whites then began to have their eyes opened to the fact that it was folly to before longer to sell lands to colored people; and by degrees their pride gave way, until to-day it is no uncommon thing for colored men to buy farms in the "Black Belt" of Alabama.

colored men to buy farms in the "Black Belt" of Alabama.

The thrift and prosperity of these colored people within the past seven years are remarkable. Within that period they have purchased many of the best farms in this section, have built many fine churches and schools; and, upon the surface, it would seem that they are happy, contented, and prosperous. A stranger passing through this section, and casually observing the thrift among the colored people, would suppose that there was nothing to be desired by them more than they already possess. Seeing this, the question would naturally arise, Why are these colored people so anxious to leave their homes and go to a strange country, where it may take years for them to accumulate anything! The answer to this question, as riven by the colored people themselves, is, that

THEIR RIGHTS ARE NOT RESPECTED HERE, THEIR RIGHTS ARE NOT RESPECTED HERE, and they desire to go to States where they will be respected as citizens having equal rights in the government of the country.

Your correspondent interviewed a number of leading men in the various counties of the "Black Belt," and all of them give the same general reasons for desiring to emigrate. It was in this section of the State that the murderous Ku-Klux Klan was first organized; and it was in these counties that that infamous organization established a reign of terror, during which hundreds of people were murdered in cold blood, and their families broken up and scattered. In many instances, at the dead hour of night, when colored people were asleep in their little cabins, they were suddenly driven out by the torch of the Ku-Klux; and some were so aufortimate as to perish in the flames, with their cabins. At that period, the most of these counties were in the hands of the

Republicans, and were being governed by them with ability and sconomy.

Colored men sat on the juries, and held a portion of the offices. Being so targely in the majority in these counties, they were of course entitled to a fair part in the various county governments. During their ascendancy they were noted for the entightened part they took in the local governments; and they were thus encouraged to labor and attempt to make something for themselves and their families. Their pride was aroused from the fact that they held local offices, sat on the juries, and had some part in the governments which their labor supported; and it was a noted fact that, where these colored people were thus situated, there was more prosperity and general thrift than in the countles governed exclusively by the whites.

by the whites.

But the proud whites who had been slave owners could not submit to the Government which had negro office-holders. They believe that the offices in Alabama were the property o the native whites; and, consequently, they de termined to drive out all the colored and "car pet-beg" officials. Hence they organized the pet-bag" officials. Hence they organized the murderous Ku-Klux, the history of which, writ-

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN ALABAMA,the party which encouraged, upheld, and profited by the murders and outrages of that infamous Kian. The colored people were driven from all participation in the affairs of government. Wherever a colored man was obnoxious, he was murdered, and thus got rid of. And this reign of terror was carried to such an extent that colored men were at last deof. And this reign of terror was carried to such an extent that colored men were at last deprived of any voice at all in these local governments. They are no longer allowed even to sit on the juries; and it can be imagined what injustice is thus done them, when it is known that there are four or five times as many colored as there are white people in either of these counties. They are arrested and brought before the courts on the most trivial charges, and frequently for no cause at all; and everything frequently for no cause at all; and everything that can be done by the whites is done to curb and break the spirit of the colored people, and relegate them to a condition but little better than slavery. The object of the whites seems to be to force the colored people to remain in a condition?

IGNORANCE AND SUBMISSION. For five years this system of oppression has been carried on in this "Black Belt," and the colored people, being thus deprived of all the rights which they sold most dear, have quietly pursued their labors in the hope that this unhappy problem would be solved in such a manner as to restore them to the position which of eight they ought to company as citizen. They right they ought to occupy as citizens. They have worked hard, and have succeeded in ac umulating considerable property; but the ind that their rights are not respected, tha they cannot vote and act as they desire to; and while they would prefer to remain here, they are convinced that they can do better elsewhere,—in some other State, where their civil rights will be freely accorded and respected. Heretofore they have taken but little interest in this exodus movement, because they preferred to wait and see how those fared who have already emigrated. They do not give any credence to the reports now circulated among them of the suf-fering of those who have gone to Kansas. They think that these reports are circulated by the white people to discourage them and keep then from emigrating. When asked how it is that they prefer to leave here rather than remain and trust to the future to better their cor hey reply that they have already waited five ears, and they do not believe that the white people here will ever treat them as citizens an respect their rights. They believe that the co

WILL HAVE TO GO. to new countries, where there has been no prejudice against them, in order to achieve the position which their freedom assures.

Throughout all this "Black Belt." the colored people have built numerous costly churches, in every community they have established schools and many of them have erected handsome resis; and it would seem that they have ever ning necessary to their comfort, advancement and happiness. When reminded of this fact hey reply that all this is worth nothing to their when they are kept in a condition of slavery by the refusal of the whites to accord them any part in the governments of the State and these counties. They state that they have large ma-jorities in each of these counties; yet the white

TAKEN CONTROL OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT and even refuse to allow them to have any part in the courts when it is only their race that is affected by the administration of justice. In this anecyed by the administration of justice. In this Congressional District, they state, they have over 15,000 majority; yet a violent Democrat sits in Congress, and helps to prevent the Government from protecting them in their rights.
They do not understand how it is that such a small minority of whites is able to rob them of all their rights and keep them in a virtual condition of slavery. But they have quietly submitted to all these wrongs, because the more they complained of them the worse they were treated. Seeing no hope for a better state of affairs, they propose to gather their crops, dis-pose of them to the best advantage, sell out what property they have accumulated, and

EMIGRATE TO KANSAS or some other new State in the West where they can secure lands on favorable terms. They have sent agents to inspect the country out West,—men whose opinion they think they can respect; and these agents will return about the 1st of November. They have been very quiet in this movement, because they did not wish to arouse the animosities of the whites by any public action; but they do not hesitate now to deciare their purposes, having made their crops and having perfected all their plans for ageneral movement from the State. and naving perfected all their plans for ageneral movement from the State.

This action of the colored people has created considerable alarm among the whites; and the latter are very bitter against every stranger who comes

among them,—for they assume at once that he comes only for the purpose of persuading the colored people to emigrate. The trath is, if the colored people do emigrate in any considerable number, the whites will be left WITHOUT ANY LABOR FOR THEIR FARMS;

without any Labor for their Farms; and they have exhausted every means to induce the colored people to remain. Some of them have gone so far as to promise the leading colored men, if they will remain, to join with them in securing their rights at the next election; and to this end have promised a fair division of the county officers. The colored people state, however, that these promises were made before; and the very men who made them were foremost in preventing colored voters from casting their ballots. The state of affairs is very unpleasant in this section, and, before the end comes, the whites

TAKE SOME UNLAWPUL MEASURES order to prevent the colored people from migrating. They have already inaugurated emigrating. They have already inaugurated a movement which seeks to prevent any owner of a team from biring it to any colored man who is moving away; and, if they can succeed in this, they may give some trouble to colored men with families, as the latter will have to be transported some distance in order to reach the railroad. But, whatever may be done, it seems to be certain that the colored people in the "Black tain that the colored people in the "Black Belt" of Alabama are determined to emigrate, and, sooner or later, they will find their way out, no matter how strongly the whites may oppose them, or what the impediments they may place in their way.

RENO.

Literary Work Is Done. Anything but unanimity prevails, I believe, among the people who make books as to the most propitious season of the year for composing. There are some men and women who work best in summer, whose ideas unfold with the leaves, and ripen with the strawberries. Their imprimations are nipred by the feoret leaves, and ripen with the strawberries. Their imaginations are nipped by the frost; whereas, when the thermometer is at 70 degrees in the shade, when the July breeze sighs softly through the half-closed Venetian blind, and the shimmer of the sea through the open window is a glimpse of Paradise, they shake off the intellectual torpor of the dark months and grow busy as bees in the sunahine. But there are other writers to whom the long winter evenings are very precious. The keen nor'easter, which heaps the snow round the doorways and husbes the tunuit of the streets, braces their minds as it braces their bodies, stimulating their industry and sharpening their wits. Such people, indeed, are good for nothing in the way of intellectual work after the middle of March. With the first balmy breath of spring they throw aside their work after the middle of March. With the first balmy breath of spring they throw aside their pens. The spirit of the gynsy takes possession of them, and thenceforth till the days draw in and the leaves begin to vellow they expeed a vast amount of energy in going to and fro upon the earth. But though the love of Nature, when assidnously cultivated, is the most enduring of passions, vet, like other divinities, male and female, she resents a divided allegiance, and unless summer after summer we keep our hand in (as they say at golf) she is apt to discard us as we grow old. So that for my part, I agree with those who maintain that for a steady spell of literary work the dead season of the year, when the leaves, and the squirreis, and the dormice are asleep, and the spirit of life has retreated to its innermost sanctuary, is unquestionably the best. Whatever is done in the dog-days is light, fugritive, ephcimeral, pieces to date, as

light, furtive, ephemeral,—piece so date, as they say in France. I once in this magazine preferred a plea for winter,—winter in the country,—on which a trenenant critic observed that winter in the country was all very well when you lived within hall of the town, and could see your friends daily to expatiate upon

How sweet, how passing sweet, is solitude—But grant me still a friend in my retreat, Whom I may whisper Solitude is sweet.

And it must be allowed that there is a certain aptness in the retort. The same delightful poet, however, has elsewhere indicated the precise terms on which the deep seclusion of the country in winter may be truly and thoroughly enjoyed:

'Tis pleasant through the loopholes of retreat To peep at such a world—to see the stir Of the great Babel, and not feel the crowd.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

To the Editor of The Tribi CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- I was asked by a stranger o-day, "How do you find out the names of the streets here?" That is a question that no one can answer satisfactorily to the querist. Now is the golden opportunity for the "best Mayor, etc., to do an act that will cause the present and future generations to "rise up and call him blessed,"—or "words to that effect." Seriously, it is almost an impossibility to find out the names of streets. They are of no use whatever upon the street-lamps either night or day. The only proper places are upon corners of buildings, upon neat signs, with white letters, three or four inches long upon a dark ground; and where the corner lots are vacant, place them upon posts eight or ten feet high. C. P. J.

Corporation Assessments, To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- As a taxpayer in the County of Cook, I should like to ask why the State Board of Equalization in years past have made such light assessments on railroad prop-erty, especially on those roads east from this and the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne, each with fourteen miles of double track baving valuable frapchise through the heart of Chicago? And why

chise through the beart of Chicago? And why is it that the heavy dividend-paying roads, with large capital and valuable franchises, are assessed only on right-of-way and improvements thereon such small amounts?

I note particularly the Chicago & Northwestern, with 453 miles of main track, assessed last year but a little over \$3.000,000; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, with 823 miles, less than \$9.000,000; the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, with 234 miles, assessed less than \$4,000,000; the Chicago & Alton, with 551 miles, assessed about \$5,000,000.

it seems to me that this matter should be brought before the State Board in such a man-ner as would cause a radical change in their method of assessing corporations.

It is manifestly unjust to the taxpayers of the State to saddle the taxes of these wealthy, dividend-earning corporations upon the real estate

Should it be found that there is concealed under a "meal" bin the "velvety claws" of greenback cats, will you aid the taxpayers in effecting a radical change in making bonest as-sessments of all property!

TAXPAYER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10 .- "Semi-Occasional's" complaint in yours of the 9th inst. of the "absence of signs" on our street-corners is good group for common grumbling; but "strangers" from the country and "travelers" in their own city are often misled and made to suffer no inconiderable loss of time and muscle from so man corner street-lamp signs being most careless and inexcusably—I will not say purposely—ma placed, that is, replaced so as to read directly the reverse of and contrary to what is right. In an extended walk one day not long since on the West Side, I could but remark, from frequenion to the west side, I could but remark, from frequenion occurrence, this gross cause for conobvious occurrence, this gross cause for confusing the unwary pedestrian. To one not carrying the points of compass in mind constantly—a difficult thing for strangers to our multifarious city streets, avenues, and alleys—it would be almost impossible not to go wrong. If the signs in question, and so much complained of, as old, indistinct, loose, and lying, must be occasionally removed to clean the lamps, let those who handle them be made to take pains to replace them properly to read and point correctly, proving (as certainly meant to when first put up) guides in fact and truth for wayfarers, and not to blind and puzzle, if not wholly mis'end them. A decided reform has been, as it is now, most sadiy needed, aside from several others, in this department of our municipality, notably beller street-signs and lights from the street-lamps, as well to read them as to walk by, at night.

them as to walk by, at night.

HENRY G. PERRY.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.-The Managers of the W. C. A. of Chicago can afford to overlook the insinuations of Jane Grey Swisshelm in her letter of to-day; but I cannot let it pass without protesting, and I hope that not a few will rise protesting, and I hope that not a few well rise up and let the world know what that association is nobly accomplishing from day to day. A few months ago I was an utter stranger here,—a widow with three children. We were able and willing to work. We searched for employment day after day, and week after week, without success. Our means gave out, and debts accumulated for the bare necessaries of tife. I called at Room 8 Farwell Hall, the employment-office of the Women's Christian Association; was kindly received by the ladymanager there, who introduced me to several of the members or the Board; and from that day till now I have been cheered, encouraged, and very materially assisted. God bless the Women's Christian Association of Chicago! Through it myself and my daughter are employed, my sons are also at work, and I am no more a stranger. Only two days ago one of those kind ladies, knowing that I was behind in my rent, sent to my house a sum of money collected among her friends to pay arrears and one month in advance. I have called often at the office since that first day: and I have observed that those applying there who were reliable and willing to work were not long in being employed. Most certainly the ladies are indefatigable in trying to find work and homes for all. They do not blazon their work to the world, and I hope they will excuse this feeble word of commendation from one who will always pray for their welfare. up and let the world know what that Associa GRATITUDE.

Ante-Natal Murder. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- "A. M.," in a recent arti cle on pre-natal murder, expresses the "hope" that a certain woman guilty of this crime was after death received into Heaven. I have no patience with such mawkishness as this. think it should be held as a criminal offense, think it should be held as a criminal offense, nunishable by hanging, and the man or woman who could give expression to such a sentiment might as well be strung up at the same time.

It is the habit of some evil-minded people to suspect that the married who have but two or three children, or more, are purposely avoiding their parental duties. Any one who has made the health of young women a study, and who knows the actual condition of the American girls before marriage, is aware of the injustice of this. I know or an instance, reported in a girls before marriage, is aware of the injustice of this. I know or an instance, reported in a medical journal, where a lady lost her life by undergoing an operation which, had she lived, would have increased her chances of becoming a mother. Yet such is the injustice under which women labor; in all probability this woman, from circumstances which it is unnecessary to detail, was believed by a certain class of people to have connived at the destruction of an unborn infant rather than to have lost her life in consequence of her wish to become a mother. I know of another instance where, owing to peculiar complications which rendered a confinement at full term dangerous, a premature confinement was advised, but the mother replied that she would take the risk. This is a beautiful instance of what a true woman is capable of.

This is a beautiful instance of what a true woman is capable of.

Physicians all know that there are various theories in existence which, if carried out, it is believed would prevent offspring without actually destroying them after they have been "spoken for." But I believe, if there is a Creator who looks upon humanity with a watchful eye, He would hold this a criminal act as disgnating in one sense as the first mentioned.

It is painful to feel called upon to mention these unutterably vile and loathsome crimes. I am sorry indeed that I was born into a world in which such grimes are possible.

A WOMAN'S OPINION OF THEM.

The Case Explained. To the Editor of The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 9.—Our notice has TRIBUNE of Ang. 23, concerning the suit of Anga Johnson vs. Knights of Honor. As there are two sides to every case, and you having made public one side in your journal, will you make public our side? We will be as brief as prossible to do ourselves. possible to do ourselves justice. It is true Mrs Anna Johnson's attorney did sue and get judg-ment against the K. of H. for \$2,000, and it is also true that they began proceedings to dis-solve the order and have a Recorder appointed; and in an interview with her attorney, made public in the papers in this city; on the matter,

he further states that he intends to push the proceedings through until he is estopped, and there he will stop too, for as soon as bonds are given in the case they are estopped; and it was only by negligence of the attorneys for the defense that bonds were not filed ere this proceeding against the Order. It is only a dodge of the attorneys to make local notoriety for themselves. Their action in the premises, and the publicity of it in the papers throughout the country, has done us much injury, and, inasmuch as your excellent journal published the notice above mentioned, we wish to give a synopsis of the case, as follows: Benjamin F. Johnson was suspended for non-payment of an assessment Aug. 13, 1877; he died in March, 1878, without ever having been reinstated, although he applied to be reinstated, but was blackballed, as he kept a "low.down" saloon, and was arrested by the city authorities and fince \$25 and costs. His widow brought suit for the death benefit, and obtained a verdict before a jury. The verdict is supposed to have resulted from conflicting evidence submitted as to a ballot taken for Johnson's reinstatement. He paid no assessment after his suspension, and clearly, under the laws of the Order, is have resulted from conflicting evidence submitted as to a ballot taken for Johnson's reinstatement. He paid no assessment after his suspension, and clearly, under the laws of the Order, is not entitled to any benefit. The appeal to the Supreme Court is being pushed by the Supreme Lodge, and, as we said above, in the interim the widow (rather her lawyer), who is said to be, or was, the proprietor of a lager-beer and ball-pool saloon, takes this method of procedure as the one calculated to do the Order the most injury. She made an offer to compromise the case to our lawyer for \$500, and was refused; she also made an offer to compromise the case with the Supreme Lodge officers on the payment of \$1,200 after she had obtained a verdict, which was respectfully declined on the ground that if anything was due her it was \$2,000, and they propose to pay it, if it is legally hers. The effort to compromise the matter is not that they are afraid of not getting their money, but that they fear to test the matter before the Court. Some of the newspapers have stated this is the first of the newspacers have stated this is the first case of the kind ever brought in this State, and the third ever instituted in the United States. This is the first and only case ever brought for a death benefit against the "Krights of Honor" in the world. The Order is solvent.

To the Editor of The Tribune CHICAGO, Sept. 11 .- The report of the Citizens' Association Committee in your paper of the 7th inst., showing the necessity of the city taking immediate steps in purchasing additional pumping machinery and making other changes is the best paper that has appeared on this sub-ject. It is very true, as the Committee say, that the report made by the experts should have been more generally read. I have in quite a number of instances, in the past five years, urged upon the citizens of Chicago the importance of studying this report and more fully understanding the subject; and I am greatly pleased that attention is being aroused, and that some of our citizens are beginning to study and comprehend the matter. I think there are a few points in the Committee's report that may be discussed and considered a little more carefully.

O. A. Hodson.

rolly.

The experts say that an independent pipe leading from each engine to the top of the standpipe is necessary. I agree that the effects of such a change would be very desirable, but may not an equally efficient and much neater and cheaper arrangement be devised? Why may not a safety-valve on each force main between the engine and standpipe answer equally well? This valve being loaded to nearly the head the engine was working against, would not add anything to the work of the engine, and would prevent the engine's "running away" in case of a break in any of the large mains. This device was first introduced by Mr. Simpson, a successful builder of large pumping engines, in England, at Chelsea Water-Works. His contract compelled him to keep the engine in repair for England, at Chelees Water-Works. His contract compelled him to keep the engine in repair for one year after completion, and, as the reservoir was some distance from the pumping station, he feared the same difficulty as is feared here, and added this safety-vaive at his own expense. This proved a success there, and would no doubt prove so here. The Committee can ascertain if this device would be successful, by making inquiry of any good engine-builder; and if it was found applicable, it could be put in very cheapty.

heaply.

Another point I would like to notice. The Another point I would like to notice. The report says the limits to which our present engines can be "speeded up," or crowded with safety, is less than 10 per cent. The experts were speaking of the engine they were then testing,—the North Side engine. While it was perfectly true of that engine, and is also true of the present West Side engine as now constructed, it is not, or should not be of any well-constructed engine. Engines can be designed and built that will as readily pump 50 or 60 per cent more water than the normal quantity without any serious injury to the engine by this increase of speed. Simpson, in the instance of the Chelsea engine mentioned before, increased the speed so as to pump 30 per cent more water with perfect safety, and made large saving in fuel by so doing. The Lawrence, Mass., engine, and the Pawtucket, R. I., engine, were run up give a speed from 12, the normal rate, up to 20 revolutions per minute, and add 66 per cent to the contract equantity of water. This increased speed, instead of being a detriment, would add materially to the efficiency of the engine. To instance a case, say a set of engines were called for to pump 30,000,000 gallons each twenty-four hours, and that the engines should be constructed sufficiently strong to be able to increase their speed from twelve revolu-

able to increase their speed from twelve revolutions to twenty per minute. This additional strength would require a certain additional weight of metal, and add nothing to the labor of construction; this additional cost of metal would be say \$10,000. The engine would then be able to pump 50,000,000 gallons of water; and the city be paying only a little more than the price of a 30,000,000 set.

To recur again to the experts' report. They say "the engine was not up to a fair standard of economy in use of fuel." The experts were business men, and would not go outside of their instructions; but a careful reading of the report will show that they fully understood how economical it would be to the city to have more perfect engines, and no doubt would indorse the statement of the Committee "that the engines at the North Side should be retired."

The Committee's report gives figures showing at the North Side should be retired."

The Committee's report gives figures showing the saving of fuel that would have been made had the North Side engine been equally efficient to the West Side. The figures are: 74.344 tons coal used in five years, \$492.215; cost at \$6.62 per ton; \$103,352 saved by the better engine in five years.

five years.

This comparison is not fair for the West Side

This comparison is not fair for the West Side engine engine. The test duty of the North Side engine is taken, and the average yearly duty of the West Side engine: and, more than that, the duty of the North Side was computed on the pump capacity, which the experts say was not as pump capacity, which the experts say was not as reliable as that computed by wine measurement. Taking the duty as shown on Citizens' Report, page 51, table 3, column 41, the duty is 48,000,000. The duty reported by the experts who tested the West Side engine, found in Second Annual Report Public, Works, is given as 98.000,000; the saving on this basis would be \$235,000 in the five years named by the Committee. This sum would have put in a set of first-class engines, and, as the facts prove, at no cost to the city. The fact should be borne in mind that this loss is not final, but cumulative, and will be as long as the engine is used.

to the city. The fact should be borne in mind that this loss is not final, but cumulative, and will be as long as the engine is used.

The Times of the 7th inst. says in interviewing Mayor Harrison on this subject that the Mayor said "a meeting of the Fire and Water Committee will discuss this matter, and that the Mayor. Commissioner Waller, and City-Engineer Stanton are to be present; as well have said John Doe, Richard Roe, and any other man were to be present; prehaps better; they might by chance know something of machinery; these men nothing. Why does not Mayor Harrison adopt the course pursued by the Citizens' Association! They did not attempt to decide a question they knew nothing about, but called in competent men to decide for them. Why does not the Mayor take a similar course; does he think he is capable of deciding such a question! He would think it very abourd for me to decide a law point, yet I from my standpoint can as fully determine that he knows nothing of mechanics as he can that I know nothing of law. Let him get a good, competent Enginser, and the community will have confidence in him; but not till then. Engineer, and the community will have confidence in him; but not till then.

R. C. MACKEY.

A Second Jesse Pomeroy.

Herbert Hamblet, 14 years of age, residing at Granville, Washington County, on Tuesday coaxed a 7-year-old boy, named Joseph MoClure, to a lonely spot, whereupon Hamblet told young McClure that he was going to kill him right away, and thereupon proceeded to beat him most numerefully. He then cut off one of his ears, also the big toe of his right foot. Hamblet's next harbarous act was to compel. one of his cars, also the big toe of his right foot. Hamblet's next barbarous act was to compel the little boy to eat manure until he became deathly sick. Young McClure was then taken to the river and held under the water until he was nearly strangled, Hamblet subjecting him to these indignities from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon, during which he suffered untold agonies. Hamblet then left him alone in the woods. The little boy then went home and reported the facts to his father, who at once made complaint to a Maristrate and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Hamblet. He was soon found and arraigued before a Justice. When asked what he had to say to the charge against him, he defaulty replied he would do it again if he had the chance. DOLORES.

A Trip to the New Carbonate Camp in Colorado.

Eureka-Howardsville-Silverton, the Queen of San Juan-Ophir-Lake San Miguel.

At the Delores Camp--- In Examination of the Mines--- Prospects Good, but Not Equal to the Leports.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
ANIMAS FORKS, San Juan Co., Col., Aug. 25.-The report of carbonates being found on th Dolores has had the effect of stirring San Juan to its very depths, as indeed it seems to have done the whole country. In no place, however, is the excitement caused by highly-colored paying from the surface, so keenly felt as it is n a mining-camp. The reports of rich finds in ome other locality has an effect on the average prospector and miner equal to an electric shock and he is up and of on the wings of each fitful breeze that seems to promise the fulfillment of all his earthly desires. This camp has been no exception. From the very first there seemed be a condition of the atmosphere which betokened an unusual state of affairs in our midst. There was a leeling of restlessness observable in the actions of many, as if some important change was near at hand, an unbealthy anxiety lest some plea of news coming into camp should not be deemed of rufficient importance to be communicated, and an unusual eagerness manifested to ques tion every fresh arrival froom the south, be be stranger or friend. This state of things could not continue for any very great length of time without an outbreak, and it at last culminated

in what has since been designated THE DOLORES CARBONATE PEVER. The symptoms were unmistakable, and, on one retense and another, there was a sly alipping away by many, as if desirous of escaping obervation. Only a short time had elapsed, how ver, before there was a more open departure by few, which at once opened the way for the multitude, and in a few days the whole camp Being destrons of learning for muself the

truthfulness of the reports coming from that region, and having a great desire to see that portion of San Juan which lay between this camp and that, I availed myself of an opportu nity that presented itself for so doing. Making one of a party of four, our plans were hastily formed, in the evening of one day, to start for he Dolores on the morning of the second day

A trip to the Dolores Carbonate-Camr seemed to be a matter of no small undertaking even from this point, although it was said to be but a two days' journey with a pack-train Supplies for a week or more had to be said in the necessary cooking utensils hunted up, s pack-animal found, and horses to ride provided All the necessary preliminaries being arranged, and the morning set for our departure having arrived, Jack, the mule, or, as he was generally esignited, the long-eared pony, was brought round to the front of the cabin, where nearly our whole outfit was placed in a pile, each arti-cle having previously been called off from a nemorandum and checked, that nothing might be forgotten or left behind. Jack was our pack

OA MULE EVERY INCH OF HIM.and there was lots of him, for he was a large, weil-formed, and fine-looking specimen, with gray coat and roached mane. There was something in his eye that denoted modesty, doc and simplicity of character that seemed at once to win the heart and good-will of a novice in mule matters. His very attitude betokened a complete willingness to bear any burden, submit to any indignity, or be fed as circumstances might determine. I am very glad to be able to state that his eyes didn't lie; neither was the submissiveness of his attitude feigned,—for a more willing, better-behaved mule never carried neat and drink; and I pay the above tribute to his character and worth in token of my apprecia-tion of his valuable serivces.

A good thick blanket was placed on Jack's

A good thick blanket was placed on Jack's back; then a pack-saddle, somewhat resembling in general appearance a sawbuck with six inches or more lupped off from each side, to the lower rounds of which was fastened the girth. This latter being tightly drawn and securely fastened, the provisions and tools were placed at the sides and on the top of the saddler and securely lashed in position by means of a rope. Over all was laid the tent,—a wedge-shaped affair, folded to the necessary size; and to the rope used for holding this in place were tied the cooking utensils, including size; and to the rope used for housing this in place were tied the cooking utensils, including a triangular-shaped tin reflector, or bake-oven, which tooped off the pack, showing it up to good advantage. Jack's load being finished, and surveyed with a good-deal of admiration and satisfaction, each one's attention was turned to his own individual outfit, which consisted of two pairs of blankets and a rubber coat, which were securely tied in place behind the saidle. One of the party indulged in faucy leggings, dubbed with the sobriquet of "CAPITALIST";

which appellation seemed to be received by him with all due modesty, and as an appropriate testimonial, becoming his standing among his companions at the camp.

Bidding good-by to friends, and receiving their best wishes for a pleasant trio and a rich strike, we mounted our horses and were soon under

way.

Following the waters of the Animas, the grade being of rather rapid descent, a ride of an hour and a half brought us to the little town of Eureka,—a mining-camp of no mean important and a half brought was to the little town of caretaining some twenty cabins. Just tance, containing some twenty cabins. Just before reaching this point, the valley, which had hitherto been very narrow, commences to widen out, and at Eureka presents a broad, flat appearance, making a very excellent and desirable townstands. ble town-site.

able town-site.

Pursuing our way down the valley, which continues to widen as progress is made,—occasionally crossing the river, which grows rapidly larger from the addition of numerous smaller streams that flow into it from the mouth of every ravine or gulch,—we soon find ourselves in the Town of Howardsville,—a came of some-what larger proportions than Eureks, though probably not of any greater importance, if as great, as a mining-camp.

A short ride more, and Silverton, two miles or more in the distance greater our winter.

more in the distance, greets our vision. We cause our animals to quicken their pace, and, as we jog along, have time to determine some of the characteristics of the surroundings. We note the beauty of the landscape, the fertility of the soil, the loveliness of the scenery, the majesty and grandeur of the mountains; and there, sitting serency in the midst of them all, robed in her simple attire, was

THE QUEEN OF BAN JUAN. Upon entering the town we remark upon the beauty that reigos, and learn upon inquiry that there has been a stampede for the new carbonate-field. We pass on through, and, making a sharp turn to the right, leave the Animas behind, wending its way down the valley. Following the trail up Mineral Creek, a few miles, we bind good feed for our stock, and decide to go into camp. To take the bridles and saddles off our horses, and the load from our faithful Jack, is the work of but a few moments, and, setting the animals addit with ropes and hopples, we commence making preparations for the hight. While one goes for wood and another for water, the third one straightens out the provisions and makes the necessary arrangements for supper, while the fourth looks up a desirable place to spread the tent. The tent is soon up, Upon entering the town we remark upon the

for supper, while the fourth looks up a desirable place to spread the tent. The tent is soon up, and a good soft bed prepared. Supper is served and eaten,—reminding one of us of the dark days of carnage and strife, when he ate from a tin plate and drank from a tin cup, on the soil of Old Virginia.

Sitting around the fire, and passing away the time in pleasant converse, the evening came and went. Weird shadows flitted around us, darkness settled her mantle over us, and the lain-drops, beginning to fall, hinted in unmistaxable language that it was time for us to seek shelter and repose. Most of us were soon in bed, and, snuggling close down into the sweet-scented spruce-boughs, were in a fair way to lose all thought of ourselves and our surroundings in quiet sleep, when we were disturbed by sundry ejaculations of impatience and disgust from the lips of some person in the timber but a short distance from our tent. Upon calling out to know the cause of such an uproar, we learned that the other member of our party was endeavoring, with the aid of the croten-or fork of sfallen tree, to

EXTRACT HIMSELF PROM HIS BOOTS,

his equilibrium and pull at the boots at one and the same time. After a great many adjectives and explatives of one kind and another had been expended upon the innecent cause of so much trouble, and a great deal of tragging, and twisting, and floundering about, his efforts were crowned with success, very much to his relief and ours. Upon inquiring why he did not get a larger outfit, we were informed, with an explosion of wrath and more adjectives, that he bought the largest size the shoemakers made, and they were always too small. Poor Dunean he had a peck of trouble with his boots before our return. He never put them under his head, with his coat on top of them for a pillow, as the rest of us did ours, but left them standing outside of the tent; which no doubt was the proper thing to do.

thing to do.

At early dawn we were up and out, refreshed and invigorated by our night's rest. While breakfast was being prepared, the tent was taken down, the bedding sorted over, and the stock brought up; and it was but a few minutes after the last cup of coffee was drank before we were off for another day's march.

A few miles of travel, and we strike the trail leading up over the divide that separates the headwaters of Mineral Creek from the headwaters of Howard's Fork of the San Miguel. Passing up over the range by easy grade, we

Passing up over the range by easy grade, we reach the divide, where, crossing a huge bank of snow, we proceed on down the other side, and soon find ourselves in the new mining-camp of soon find ourselves in the new mining-camp of Ophir, containing some eight or ten buildings, two of which are saloons. A short distance farther on we come to an arastra, working the ore from the Osceola Mine, which turns out in gold from the second and third class ore over \$200 per day, at an expense not to exceed \$40. Stopping but a short time to examine the workings of this peculiar machine,—a description of which may be in order at some future time,—we cross the stream which we have been following since the stream which we have been following we left the divide back of us, and make for

THE LAKE OF SAN MIGUEL. Following the trail which skirts the mountain side, along the base of which flows the Sout Fork of the San Miguel, we slowly wended on way,—our travel oeing somewhat impeded by the steep ascent and the slippery condition of the trail. At last we came in sight of the lake, upon the shore of which we resolved to go into amp for the night.

The bed or basin of this lake, like that of Lake

The bed or basin of this lake, like that of Lake Comeat Poughkeepsie Basin and the one at the head of Eureka Gulch, is supposed by many to nave been, at one time in the world's history, the crater of some flery volcano. It is on the top of the range. The stream flowing out of it has several rapids and falls, over which no fish could possibly leap, neither have any ever been planted there; and yet the lake is full of trout. planted there; and yet the lake is full of trout, and furnishes as fine sport to the angler as any one could possibly desire. Our hunter captured a grouse, and our fisherman provided some fish, which being served up for our supper, we fared sumptuously. It was at this camp that a tree had to be cut down to serve as a bootjack for our mutual friend; and here it was also that Jack had to prowl and forage around our tent nearly all night, keeping us awake balf the time,—we being afraid he would get his nose into our four-sack, which, at last, we decided to take inside for safe-keeping. Jack was not satisfied, however, until he got his grinders on our baking-powder box, mashing it up, shaking off the cover, and strewing our bread-raising material all over the ground. I believe this was the only unmannerly freak he was guilty of during our entire trip, so we can well afford to be charitable and overlook this one, in consideration of his many vir-

tues.

The next morning we were up and off long before the sun had peeped at us from over the craggy top of the mountain opposit. The air was cool and invigorating, the scenery grand and inspiring, and thrills of pleasurable emotion and delight, once felt never to be forgotten, quickened the pulsation of our hearts. A ride of about one mile brought us to the dividing ridge; and a few miles further on we came to a beautiful mesdow, covered with rich vendure. Here we caught our first glimpse of THE RIVER DOLORES,

flowing musically along,—at this point a small stream, easily stepped across without effort. At our right we obtain a fine view of the rocky peaks of Wilson's Rauga,—one of them—the Lizard Head—having an enormous tower rising from the upper portion of its rocky base, estimated to be over 500 feet in hight. Before us in the distance, and on either side, are dense forests of spruce, skirted on the lower edge with thrifty quaking-asp. Above the timber-line, and forming the mountain-tops, are seen immense ledges of rock, of various colors and hues, in their patural stratification, broken seen immense ledges of rock, of various colors and hues, in their natural stratification, broken sharp off as if the mountains had been pushed suddenly up by some powerful agent from the level below. We pass on down through the meadow; wind our way around the base of the mountains; cross numerous small streams that help swell the Dolores, and make it the wide, rushing, roaring river as seen farther down; pass men on foot driving burros on whose backs is loaded their camp and prospecting outfit; pass long burro-trains loaded with supplies for the new camp; and at last, having made a steep ascent and descent, we push on through large bodies of quaking-asp timber, and soon ride

A few tents, two or three log cabins, and a great number of lots fenced in with poles, make up the town. Striking off down towards the river, we pitched our tent in a little strip of sprucetimber, where we found plenty of company in all sorts of habitations. Our tent pitched, and preparations made for our future comfort and enjoyment, the first thing on hand was to pay a visit to the mines which had been the cause of creating so great a commotion. Obtaining the necessary directions, we started out, and soon commenced the ascent of Nigger Baby Hill. On this hill we found and examined the three principal mines of the camp, and the only ones shipping any ore, or producing ore in paying quantities. These mines, it seems, were discovered and located some five years or more ago; but not until the discovery of carbonates in Leadville were they looked upon as possessing any value, and not until some eight months since were their merits tested and their characteristics determined. The Glasgow, or Phenix, has a vein, or deposit, estimated to be from twenty to thirty feet wide. A tunnel has been run in on the deposit, from which ore has been run in on the deposit, from three to four feet in width, the entire distance, valued at from \$60 to \$450 in allver to the ton. The Grand View has a deposit of from three to four feet in width, the ore from which is valued at from \$60 to \$450 in allver to the ton. The Grand View has a deposit of from three to four feet in width, the ore from which is valued at from \$60 to \$765 per ton in silver and gold. The work on this mine consists of a shaft sunk to the depth of about twenty feet, from the bottom of which a level has been run in on the deposit, the ore from which is of about the same character and quality as the Phenix. These ore-veins, or deposits, dip into the mountain, and are found between strata of lime-rock and porphyry, lying at an angle of from 30 to 350. The ore from them resembles very much in appearance and general character the carbonates of Leadville, and THE DOLORES CAMP. A few tents, two or three log cabins, and a great POSSESSES ABOUT THE SAME VALUE.

character the carbonates of Leadville, and Possassas About The same value.

We visited quiet a number of prospects on the same mountain, some of which bore indications favorable for good paying mines. There are quite a number of good carbonate-prospects on the adjacent mountains, but not as yet developed sufficiently to test their value. Assays are obtained from some of them running as high as \$750. There are also quite a number of prospects in the immediate vicinity of Nigger Baby Hill, carrying true fissure-yeins,—showing that this part of the San Juan country must have been shaken up by sections. There is no doubt but what there will be many valuable discoveries made before snow flies, as there are at least 1,000 prospectors busily engaged with pick and shovel, examining every inch of surface-ground for miles around; and new discoveries are reported by the dozen, some of which will probably turn out to be valuable, but the great majority of them will never be heard from again. The uncertainty of striking it rich is as one bundred to one against any person making the attempt,—immense slides of earth and rock, which one day stipped off from the side of the mountain-tops, and in which are foundations in great profusion, leading many agray, proving but fantoms to aliture the unsuspecting on, until the pocket-book is empty and all hope has fled.

While here we visited the seda-springs, the water of which resembles in taste the sods-water purchased at the stores, without the sirup, Being highly charged with carbonic-acid gas, and fee-cold, it makes a very cooling and pleasant druk.

Across the river from the town we found a

ant drink.

Across the river from the town we found a tunnel had been commenced on a mineral deposit, which the owners were obliged to apandon on account of the bad air, and which is now so much worse that one can hardly remain in it five minutes.

The inscription over the cave in Dante's "Inferno" would be suitable to place over the entrance to this tunnel. At the mouth of the tunnel the ground is strewn with dead raboits, squirrels, and birds of various kinds, which, white passing by, were evidently overcome, and, not being able to get beyond the reach of the stupetying effects of the poisouous gas, died. Near by, two miners, working in a tunnel but a short distance in under cover, were obliged to desist on account of the offensive nature of the air, when one of them, taking out a match and lighting it, was surprised to find gas enough escaping from the breast of the tunnel to burn. At this point there are several prospects, rupning as high as 30 per cent in copper, and containing some silver. The indications point to an increase in value as depth is gained. There are other prospects from which large lumps of from pyrites, cabe-shape, are taken; which seem to be the only product of the claim, and possess WITHOUT BEING OVER

of the State can be built without much difficulty.

Taking all things into consideration, one is
led to believe that the Dolores Camp, or the
Town of Rico as it has been named, will be

A PLACE OF CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE
in the not-very-distant future. There is but littie doubt, certainly, but it will prove a firstclass point for a small army of lawyers, as the
town-site seems to be the property of quite a
number of owners, and there is no end to the
disturbances in consequence. One party claims
it for a ranch, having had possession for several
years; another claims it for a mill-site, and
quotes law to sustain him in his right; another
claims it, and the surface ground is
his; another claims it as a placer,
and warns all parties that they are
trespassers on his claim; add still abother
claims it for a town-site, and, having had a survey made and the town platted, is prepared to
sell lots and give titles to whomsover will buy.
Those holding lots pay but little attention to all
this clamor, and less still to the rights of each
other, for the jumping of claims seems to be
the order of the day. Lots are staked for a
large area, and many of the present owners will
find themselves considerably in the suburbs
even should the town attain considerable size.
The town is located about fifteen miles south of
San Miruel Lake, between the east and west even should the town attain considerable size. The town is located about fifteen miles south of San Miguel Lake, between the east and west ranges of the Dolores Mountains, in the valler, on a broad level plateau running down to the river. The site is as desirable as any one could wish, and the future one of promise for the town.

town.

Notwithstanding the prospects of the camp are good, and the indications of rich mineral deposits such as none can dispute, still there is no gainsaying that the reports sent out and published by interested parties very largely and

MISREPRESENT AND EXAGGERATE the existing state of affairs, and cannot be sus-tained by the facts. Many who were drawn thither by alluring reports, expecting to strike it rich with but little effort, have left the eyidence of their fruitless searchings in many a worthless prospect-hole driven into the mountain-side. Many old prospectors who have been looking in vain for a true carbonatedence. ain-side. Many old prospectors who have been looking in vain for a true carbonate-deposit give it as their opinion that the Dolores carbonate-belt is not very extensive; but the opinion of any one seems valueless in these days, when so many unlooked-for results are

SAN JUAN.

The Poughkeepsie Mining District,

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

LAKE CITY, Col., Sept. 4.—That portion of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado known as San Juan, which but a few years ago was comparaerseverance of the hardy and adver prospector and pioneer, become justly cele-brated throughout Europe and America. Its eputation as a rich mineral country is tho oughly established in the chief mining circles of both sections. The mining celebrities and ex-perts of England, Germany, and Holland, be-sides those of California, Nevada, and the Eastern tates, have examined the country most critically, and we have yet to hear one dis voice. The conclusion arrived at by them individually is to the effect that Its equal has been number and extent, their easy account extensive working, with such favorable

from the surface. The country is yet young. Capital to any extent has only commenced to take hold. Railroads are being built into the heart of the mines as fast as men and money can build them. With these two great requisites, capital and transportation-facilities, the product of the precious metal (particularly silver) in San Juan will be something unheard-of in the history of

The immense area and extent of San Jun preclude the idea of giving a detailed sk will, therefore, confine my remerks to one par-ticular section, namely; the Poughkeepsis. It is situated in the Uncompanagre Mining District, and takes its name from the stream which heads in its mountains. This stream with a heads in its mountains. This stream, with a few others, forms the headwaters of the Uncompangra River. Pourpheepsie is about twenty-two miles from Lake City, twelve from Silverton, four from Animas Forks, and eight from Ouray. Development has proved this section to be the richest in San Juan. The veins are much larger and more numerous. They cross each other, and stretch out their huge dimensions in various directions, traceable on the surface for many miles; and, by following those veins in any direction from this place, you will notice, all along, branches shooting out from the mother-vein and running off in a different direction. This fact alone would seem to indicate it to be one of the main points, if not the main one, from which the veins scatter and spread themselves across the entire country. It is here where the Alaska, the Adelpeth, the Red Rogers, and the Saxon are situated,—minas which have all baid from the surface, into which Gov. Tabor and August Rische (the successful mining speculators of Leadville) lately bought, and which are now being worked very extensively. It is also here where the famous Bonanza Mine is located,—one of the largest veins in the country, in which eight different parstreaks have been opened up, though not yet across the vein.

In the vicinity of this are the Canandairus.

streaks have been opened up, though not yet across the vein.

In the vicinity of this are the Canandairua, D'scount, Seven-Thirty, Mooile, and many other mines; and running parallel with the Bonanza are the Roilo, the Silver Hill, the White Cloud, and the Bullion. The Roilo is a large and well-defined vein, with all the indications of a true fissure. It is fully thirty feet wide,—showing, as far as developed, four different pay-streaks, which are respectively ope foot, two feet, three feet, and four and ode half feet in width,—the character of the mineral being gray copper, sulphurets of havtes, pyrites of iron, and copper. The Bullion has two pay-streaks,—the mineral being similar to have the real to the Roilo. The White Cloud has three pay-streaks,—the mineral being also similar to by the so it con, and copper. The Bullion as two pay-streaks,—the mineral being also similar to that of the Rollo. The White Cloud has three pay-streaks,—the mineral being also similar to the Rollo. The Silver Hill is another large and well-defined vein between twenty-five feet and thirty feet wide, with two pay-streaks, three feet and four feet wide,—showing silver-glance, bismuth, sulphurets of barytes, and pyrites of copper and iron. The silver-glance, bismuth, gray copper, and sulphurets run very high in silver,—there having been obtained from the silver-glance, bismuth, and sulphurets assays as high as 1,200 ounces of silver per ton. Some of these veins also run well in gold; and I know personally perhaps about a dozen different mines which carry from 5 to 40 per cent of molybdenits,—a very rare and precious mineral, the value of which is quoted elsewhere at 70 cents to 31 per ounce. One of these mines is called the Treasury. It has four pay streak, one of which is about three feet wide, averating about 30 per cent molybdenite.—This mineral is laid away on the dumps, there being no market for it here at present.

Amongst some of the most important enterprises lately developed in mining is the locating and running of tunnels to discover bind lodes and cut others at a great depth. There are so far only three in this section, which are helping vastly to establish faith in the future of the country. The first of these is that of the Pough-keepsie & San Juan Consolidated Mining & Tunneling Company, which has locations covering 9,000 feet.

The second is the Rurricane Peak tunnel-site. It has a location covering 3,000 feet, and is situated at the base of the mountain from which the tunnel akes its name. The indications are that it will in time pay handsomely. It will ent twenty-five large veins, all visible on the surface. The pret voin will be cut about 150 feet from the mount of the tunnel, with indications of a blind vein being cut before that distance is reached.

of a blind vein being cut before that distance is reached.

The other is the Lake Como tunnel site, which has also a location of \$,000 feet. It is intended to tap and draip the lake from which the tunnel takes its name, for the mineral which is supposed to exist in large quantities at the bottom. Some of K has been taken out. It is composed of the wash of many centuries from the surrounding mountains.

All of the property described in this article has, I understand, been purchased by Chiescopeople, who are working and developing the same; and, if properly handled and worked, it will yield a large percentage on the amounts invested.

will field a large percentage on the amount vested.

The Alabama is another mine, a little farther down the gulch, which has just been purchased by Chicago captial. The vein is between twenty and twenty-five feet wide. The developmentage a crossout of thirty feet, cutting the vein forty feet deep, with temfect of tunneling on the vein. At the end of this tunnel a shaft has been sunk ten feet, showing a fine body of mineral in both places, which will average about two feet in width, carrying gray cooper, galons pyrites of copper and iron, with some soar, from which assays of 20 and 256 ounces of silver per ton have been obtained. John Latings.

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